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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

Gen. Lib.

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

1859.

COLUMBUS:
RICHARD NEVINS, STATE PRINTER.
1860

COLUMBUS, January 20th, 1860.

To the Honorable WILLIAM DENNISON, *Governor of Ohio:*

I have the honor to present, through you, my Third Annual Report on the Statistics of this State.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD,
Commissioner of Statistics.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF STATISTICS.

In making this report, I have again been delayed a few days beyond the period at which it should have been properly presented. The delay is caused by the difficulty (almost impossibility) of getting definite answers from nearly eight hundred correspondents, within a limited time, and the equal difficulty of compiling and tabling them at the last moment.

This is the first year in which I have been able to procure the amount and details of all the crops raised in the State. I have used them (in connection with the returns in the United States census for 1839 and 1849), to make comparative tables—showing general averages, and determining the aggregate results of agricultural production in Ohio.

The year 1859 was the most remarkable one, in half a century, for the number and severity of its *frosts.* In the article on climatology, I have traced out the results of the frosts, in different parts of the State.

The system of education in Ohio having reached a defined form, and acquired a stable foundation, I thought it would be both useful and interesting to trace out its origin, progress and results. In doing this, I have procured—as far as it was possible—the statistics of colleges, universities, academies, seminaries, and private and parochial schools. To these I have added the programmes of study; and annexed, a list of all incorporated institutions of education. These will be found in the tables.

In these respects, this report differs from either of the former ones. I have thus endeavored to present some one or two new classes of statistics each year, in addition to the large amount which are annually furnished by the public officers.

The year 1860 is an era in our statistics; being the one in which the United States census is regularly taken. By availing myself of the material thus furnished, I might be able in another year to present a full view of the population and industrial department of Ohio; which, with the large amount of statistics I have procured myself, will enable us to obtain a more complete view of Ohio than can be had of any State in the Union, or probably of any country.

Attached to this report are tables of all the churches in the State, with the value of buildings; also of county, city and borough buildings, and cemeteries, with the value. This is a table which I received at too late an hour to comment upon, but which will be found both useful and interesting.

I. CLIMATOLOGY AND METEOROLOGY.

The subject of climatology becomes more and more interesting as our observations extend. It is so intimately connected with all our vegetable productions, and, therefore, with the wealth and prosperity of the State, that the changes of the atmosphere are observed with great care, and their results embrace most important consequences. Three and four winters since, intense frost killed many of the best fruit trees in the State. In the spring of 1858, heavy rains nearly destroyed the oats by causing *rust*, and reduced the corn crop by thirty millions of bushels. In the last summer, an extraordinary frost reduced the wheat crop by many millions of bushels, besides severely injuring nearly all the growing vegetation. We cannot prevent these calamities, but we can estimate the possibilities of their recurrence, and determine, after a series of observations on climate and agriculture, what may be fairly taken as an average for either. For this purpose a constant observation of the phenomena, not merely of climate but of vegetation, becomes necessary.

Annexed will be found eight tables, made out by the most intelligent observers, upon the climate and meteorology of 1859. The points of observation were Cincinnati, Clifton, Hillsborough, Bellefontaine, Barnesville, Marietta, Steubenville, Medina, and Kelley's Island. These are sufficient to determine the general climate of the State for 1859, but I regret that I can present no table for the north western counties; for the frost which committed such ravages in two-thirds of the counties, was comparatively harmless in that region. Some of the climatic phenomena of the last year were even more extraordinary, than those of 1858, or of the cold winters preceding. They will be best exhibted by the practical observation of my correspondents. The most remarkable features of climate in 1859, were Frost, Rain and Drouth.

Dr. S. P. Hildreth, of Marietta, one of the oldest citizens, and a scientific and most experienced observer, says:

"The most striking and remarkable feature of the year has been in the destructive frost of the morning of the 5th of June, blasting and destroying thousands of acres of wheat in central and southern Ohio, after the heads were fully grown, and much of the grain in the milk. No similar disaster had fallen upon us since the settlement of Ohio in 1788. In 1834, destructive frosts took place in May, as late as from the 13th to the 18th day, six mornings in succession, destroying all the fruit, and much corn and wheat. But the wheat was then in blossom, and where not plowed up, in a great measure recovered by pushing up new stalks from the uninjured roots, and produced a fair crop. The corn was replanted, and warm rains succeeding, the farmer was blessed with a fair return for his labor by the kindness and loving favor of Him who has said, 'Seed time and harvest shall not fail.' Even so, this present year, where the fields were immediately replanted, as late as the 10th of June, on rich and well-cultivated soil the crop of corn was really good. The apple and peach crops were in a great measure destroyed all over southern Ohio and the adjacent regions. The fruit had acquired the size of an almond or nutmeg, and most orchards were filled abundantly. It was a serious loss, as the previous year had been unfruitful, and no stores of dried apples were laid up by the farmers."

Mr. Jacob Ihrig, of Madisonburg, Wayne county, writes:

"The season of 1859 compares well with that of 1816. In each year we had frosts in every month of the year. In 1816, the frost did not do as much harm as in 1859. In 1859, since February, the weather had some external changes. Part of March, and the first part of April, the season was very favorable and appearances promised one of the best of harvests. The fall grain looked more healthy than usual until the 4th of June; after a rain, it clouded up and cold flakes of snow were flying. On the morning of the 5th, there was more than a common frost. It was a severe freeze. The *ice* was from one-half to three-eighths of an inch thick. Every thing froze of the plant kind. Wheat and rye froze in the blossom, corn in the stalk, potatoes and vines froze to the ground. Some of the corn recovered, and some did not. The weather was cold and changeable till the 4th day of July, in the morning, when there was another frost which froze the corn on the flat, swampy land a second time. On August the 11th and on the 28th we had frost. In May and September, we had light frosts, but I did not put them on record. The month of September was a favorable one. October the 9th we had the first hard frost. It froze the corn-fodder and some soft corn. Since that, the fall has been favorable."

I may here remark, that Wayne county, in which Mr. Ihrig resides, is very nearly the centre of the section of country visited by the frost of the 5th of June. It will be seen that ice one-half inch thick was made, and the crops nearly destroyed.

To the foregoing remarks on the season of 1859, Mr. Ihrig adds the following minute on the frosty seasons of Ohio, which, with all reliable observations of that kind, ought to be preserved:

"The following is a minute of the frosty seasons since the year 1815, which was the first year I lived in Wayne county, Ohio.

"1815. The spring was wet and cold The 22d day of April, we had a tracking snow. (We hunted after deer.) It continued wet and cold till the first of June. (At that time we planted our corn.) The remainder of the season, that is, the summer and fall, were very agreeable.

"1816, which was called the cold summer. Frost every month in the year. The astronomers discovered a dark speck on the sun. The ice mountains in Switzerland had more snow and frost melted from them that year, than they had for a century, in any one year.

"1817. The spring came in early and fine in every respect. Every thing looked prosperous till the morning of June the 1st, when every thing, the leaves of the forest were all frozen. We had some reviving showers. Every thing took a second growth. We had half a crop of wheat. Oats and corn were good; rye killed.

"1824. May 20th, 26th, hard frosts; not serious.

"1834. May 14th, another hard frost, and the occurrences the same as in 1817.

"1845. May 11th, 12th, 16th, 24th, 28th, there were frosts. Those of the 12th and 28th hurt the corn the most.

"1859. June 5th, the frost made almost a clean sweep of our harvest this time. It was so much the more destructive, on account of the grain being in blossom and past recovering."

It appears from this that *late and hard frosts* occur as often as once in eight or nine years, but that they are very destructive only at intervals of double that period. A continued series of observations for one or two centuries, accurately made, might show something of regularity in the period of their return. I shall add to these observations, those of two or three other observers, that we may define and record, as accurately as possible, the memorable phenomena of the June frosts.

Mr. P. UHRICH, of Tuscarawas county says:

"As regards frosts, the year has been a remarkable one, there having been frost in every month in the year." "From the first week in May, and throughout the months of June and July, the weather was rather dry. In the month of August there were frequent rains, September to about the 20th was dry, and in the balance of the month considerable rain. The wheat crop of 1859 is, perhaps, little if any above half an average, the frost of the night of the 4th of June having done great damage, particularly in the northern portion of the county."

Mr. JONATHAN COOLIDGE of Lake county, writes, after consulting with a number of farmers:

"The year 1859, thus far, has been a very singular one; frost in every month. Lake Erie is a very good thermometer for the farmer, fall and spring in this section of the country, as the autumn is generally warm and pleasant until the Lake gets cold and begins to freeze, and the spring very cold and chilly until the ice disappears. But last winter, for the first time within the memory of man, the Lake was free from ice. Consequently, our winter was very short, but little cold weather, and very little snow or rain. Spring opened early in March, warm and dry, and before April much grain was sown and potatoes planted. By the 4th of June, potatoes in many fields were set for blossoms, and most of the corn ready for the hoe; but the frost on the 4th and 11th of June, spread devastation broad cast over the vegetable kingdom, and gloom over the prospects of man."

Mr. Robert Buchanan, of Hamilton county, writes:

"The winter of 1859 was an open and pleasant one; scarcely cold enough to make ice for the ice dealers; the thickest on ponds, from 4 to 5 inches. The supply was short, during the summer, and prices double those of 1858.

"The spring was an early one, and March being a pleasant month, vegetation put forth rapidly, but it was checked and the first blossoms blasted by frost, and a long continuance of *cold winds* in April. The early part of summer was rather wet and cold. A frost on the 4th of June, (night) did much damage to early vegetables, in low and wet places, but none to the grain crops in this county.

"The warm weather in July, with but slight showers and a drought, from the 12th to the 20th of August, did much injury to vegetables and late planted potatoes, and also threatened to cut short the corn crop, but the latter was relieved by timely showers, late in August and throughout September. The weather in autumn was seasonable and beautiful. November was unusually fine."

From the statements of those observers (all of them experienced and careful persons) the following remarkable climatic phenomena seem to be fully established:

1st. That the frost on the night of the 4th (morning of the 5th,) of June, was the most extraordinary in intensity and effect, since the first settlement of the State.

2d. That its effects were more disastrous—killing the fruit (with little exception), destroying half the wheat crop, injuring corn, and doing more or less injury in two-thirds of the State.

3d. That this frost was far less injurious over the extreme northern and southern parts of the State, the region affected being the entire centre and much of the southern part.

On the last head there are some facts of great interest. Taking the effect of the frost by its effect on the wheat crop, as a standard, it seems that the frost region (in regard to its effect on the State) may be regarded as circumscribed by a great *ellipsis*, whose western end, however, is smaller than the eastern. The northern arc of the ellipsis seems to have rested on the gravel ridge near Lake Erie, but near Sandusky diverging to the south, passing through Huron county to near the north line of Hardin and Allen.

This is proved by the fact that the northern townships of Ashtabula, Lake and Lorain have much better wheat crops than the southern part of the same counties; that Erie has an average crop, and the north western counties a full crop. (*Vide* the table 12 of agricultural condition.)

The southern arc of the ellipsis rests on a line drawn on the north side of Butler and Warren, Adams and Gallia to Washington. The crops of Hamilton and Warren, Adams and Gallia were good, while immediately north of these the destruction was general. I take here the wheat as a standard. Could we have had accurate observers of the phenomena of *vegetation* (which is the true climatic test) in the States west and east of us, (especially in Indiana and Pennsylvania), I have no doubt we could define quite accurately, both the origin and nature of this frost storm. If we can get a large number of observers, and note close observations on vegetation, with the daily record of the wind, of the barometer, thermometer and hygrometer, we shall in time, I have no doubt, ascertain the nature, if not the regular course of climatic changes, as we have done those of gravitation and electricity.

In comparing the meteorological phenomena of 1859, with those of other years, the most striking and important point is that of rain, or rather *falling water* derived from both rain and snow. In six months of last year, from the 1st of March to the 1st of September, there fell *ten inches* more than the average amount of water; (*vide* page 6 of the Report of 1858). As the bulk of this rain fell in May and June, when fruit germs were small and corn was to be planted, it did a great deal of damage. The comparison between the rain during those six months, for 1858 and 1859, is as follows, viz:

RAIN AND MELTED SNOW.

	1858.	1839.
At Cincinnati (6 months)	30.88 inches.	22 47 inches.
At Marrietta "	34 25 "	22.25 "
At Steubenville "	29 04 "	27.44 "
Average of 6 months	31.39 "	24.05 "

It will be seen that there is a great falling off in the amount of rain which fell in the growing season. The greatest amount fell in April, whereas last year it was in May and June. The distribution of rain in regard to seasons, was much better, although the amount fallen is still above the average.

In regard to the locality of falling water, the case was very different, showing some extraordinary variations. The following are the amounts of rain and melted snow, fallen at three points of Ohio, distant from each other, in 1850, viz:

Bellefontaine	36.24 inches.
Marietta	53.91 "
Medina	25 57 "

It appears that the falling water at Medina was but one-half that at Marietta, and two-thirds that at Bellefontaine. This difference is no doubt caused in some degree, by the height. The point of observation at Medina, is 1,255 feet above tide water, while Marietta is about 600. This, however, can cause only a part of a difference so great. The fall of water at Marietta is above that of the average of the State, while that at Medina is below.

The following is a statement of the fall of water, during the *first eight months* of the year 1859, at several points, viz:

Cincinnati	30.96 inches.
Bellefontaine	26.66 "
Hillsborough	34 57 "
Union Village (Warren Co.)	31.37 "
Mariet a	32 35 "
Steubenville	32.93 "
Medina	16.45 "

Thus, we find, that in the first eight months of 1859 the difference I have noted exists in the same degree. The fall of water at Medina is half that of Marietta. The fall of water at Bellefontaine is eight inches below that of Hillsborough, and six inches below that at Marietta. The average is 29.32 inches. Cincinnati, Union Village, Hillsborough, Marietta and Steubenville, all rise above this. Three of these places are on the river, and all lower in altitude than Bellefontaine and Medina. Observation has proved that, at the same place, one-fourth more water falls at a point near the surface of the earth than at a point one hundred feet above it.

Whether this be owing to winds, or to a greater condensation near the surface of the earth, it certainly results in the fall of a greater amount of water at the lower points. I infer, therefore, (and I believe agricultural experience proves it), that the upper part of the central plain of Ohio—that from which the streams commence their fall on one hand to the lake, and on the other to the other—is a comparatively dry country, and but best adapted to those plants which require more dryness. This may be a reason why—when a frost comes at an unusual period, as in June—it is more severe than it is near Lake Erie or the Ohio.

The climatology of 1859, for the State of Ohio, may be closed with recording what will be deemed, both in experience and in meteorology, the extraordinary month of December. In most years, December is a milder month than January, and not usually colder than February. Our winters, especially in the southern part of Ohio, seldom commence in earnest till the middle or latter part of December. In the "old fashioned" seasons, as they are called, the Indian Summer gradually declines into December, when rains close the season, and winter comes on. This year, for the first time in several years, we had in October and November a full and beautiful Indian Summer. A mild dry air, a hazy atmosphere, a late foliage, and the most agreeable temperature, afforded all the charms which belong to a Western Autumn. This season, however, instead of declining gradually, fell off suddenly into an early and severe winter.

"At present," says Mr. Buchanan, writing from Cincinnati, December 8th, 1859, "we are in the midst of an early winter—snow three inches deep."

December 6th—6 A. M.—thermometer 50° above zero.
December 7th—6 A. M —thermometer 2° above zero.
December 8th—6 A. M.—thermometer 5° *below* zero.

I will add the following particulars, from my own diary, made near Morrow, Warren county:

December 8th—sunrise—10° *below* zero.
December 9th—sunrise—16° above zero.
December 12th—sunrise—30° above zero.
December 14th—sunrise—30° above zero.
December 15th—sunrise 8° above zero.
December 22d—9 P. M.—14° above zero.
December 23d—sunrise—2° *below* zero.
December 23d—9 P. M.—14° above zero.
December 24th—sunrise—10° above zero.
December 31st—sunrise—1° *below* zero.
January 1st—sunrise—6° *below* zero.
January 2d—sunrise—8° *below* zero.

In the middle of December there were repeated snows, so that in the week previous to Christmas there was very good sleighing for several days Thus from the 7th of December to the 3d of January, the thermomete was *below zero* at sunrise of five different days. On the 3d instant, the ice on the Miami was eight inches thick, solid and pure. Thus the old year closed, and the new one began, amidst a severity of winter which has been only twice surpassed in many years, and never, I believe, at so early a period in the season.

II. HORTICULTURE.

The interest in horticulture, and indeed the value of its products have so greatly increased in Ohio, that I have thought it best to place such facts as my correspondents furnish me with on this subject under a distinct head.

The most prominent topics of horticultural interest are—the grape, apple, peach, berries and melons, among fruits, and the finer vegetables and flowers. The products of these fruits and vegetables have recently become of much higher value and importance by the introduction of railroads. By the facilities thus furnished, the products of the southern and northern sections of the State, and beyond our border to other States, are exchanged. The fruit of the southern part of Ohio is carried in large quantities to be sold in all the markets of the Lakes; and in turn the later fruit of the Lake region is sent to the markets of Cincinnati. In the last season, a striking illustration of this was found in the exportation of grapes from Cincinnati to the northern towns, and the importation of large quantities of apples from Western New York. Such information as I have on the horticulture of last year, I give below.

1. Of Grapes. Mr. Buchanan, one of the most experienced cultivators, says, that "grapes are a very good crop, the best since 1853; an average yield of three hundred and fifty gallons of wine to an acre, from about fifteen hundred acres supposed to be in bearing in this (Hamilton county). The quality of the grapes was remarkably excellent; berries large, abounding in juice, and rich in saccharine matter. Large quantities were sent to the northern, eastern and southern cities, and more sold in the Cincinnati market by four fold than was ever sold in it before. The average price was five to six cents per pound by the quantity. Some mildew and rot appeared in the vineyards about the middle of June and July; that these diseases were checked by fine dry weather and high winds."

The year 1858 (as stated in my last report) was the worst year for the vine we have experienced; but this year is the best since 1853. Every year since 1850 has augmented the number of acres of the vine in culture. Supposing Mr. Buchanan's estimate of fifteen hundred acres for Hamilton county to be correct, and adding to it the vineyards of Clermont, Brown, Adams, Kelley's Island, and other localities, I estimate the number of acres *in bearing*, in the State, to be 2,200. Taking an average of three hundred and fifty gallons to an acre, we have 770,000 gallons of wine as the product. But I do not suppose that more than 500,000 gallons of wine were made: 1st, because the average of vineyards, especially those in the interior of the country, is not as high as those in the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati; and, 2d, because a large quantity of grapes are now consumed as fruit, and not made into wine. The consumption of grapes as fruit is now, as mentioned by Mr. Buchanan, rapidly extending; and when they are cheap, as they soon will be, grapes will be eaten as apples and peaches, and will be preserved, by canning, as the peach now is. For this purpose a greater *variety* of grapes than we have heretofore had is desirable. I observe. that the horticultural societies of New York and Ohio have recommended several new species, but especially the Delaware Grape, originating in this State.

In regard to the grape, "Kelley's Island" has proved a remarkable locality. The vines flourish and bear fruit there when they fail in most other localities. This fact having been established, extensive vineyards are now planted there. The cause of this superiority of climate, for such it is, may perhaps be found in the following remark of Mr. G. C. Huntington: "You will observe some peculiarities in our climate, among which may be mentioned the almost perfect uniformity of temperature between 9 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock A. M. As a consequence, I suppose, we have no dew during the summer, except in rare and exceptional cases." Unquestionably, this is cause enough to show why there should be no mildew in summer.

2. Of Peaches.—The experience of several years has proved that the peach is a very uncertain fruit as to bearing. It bears not only in different seasons, but in different localities. Neither 1858, nor 1859 were good peach years, but much the contrary after the frost of the 5th of June; it was scarcely probable there would be any peaches in Ohio, and in fact nine-tenths of the expected crop was destroyed. Notwithstanding this,

there were localities in Ohio, in which the orchards bore a moderate amount of fruit. In Cincinnati market, a fair test of this kind of fruit, peaches were brought from Manchester, and Rockville, (Adams county,) though neither so numerous, or so good, as tne year before. Some peaches were also brought from Clermont county, and some from Warren. The orchards of Warren county are very extensive, and never have *entirely* failed in any year. In 1859, two or three large orchards bore well, and one in particular, of fifteen acres, is estimated to have borne 2,500 bushels. Why a single spot like this one should have escaped all frosts, and borne a *full crop*, when no others did, is a problem for both horticulturist and philosopher.

The peach is now cultivated so extensively in the southern part of Ohio that in seasons of general bearing this fruit will be both abundant and cheap.

3. Of the Apple.—In the United States there is no fruit which in permanent value, is equal to the apple. Many years since it was more cultivated in Ohio than it is now, and it is not long since the markets of Cincinnati, and the lower Ohio valley were mainly supplied from the orchards on the Ohio and the Muskingum. Now the case is different, either from neglect in planting orchards, or from the bad seasons of the last three or four years, comparatively few Ohio apples now appear in market. From the 1st of September to the 1st of January, four months, 62,000 bushels of apples were imported into Cincinnati; probably three-fourths of these were from Western New York, where this fruit is extensively and successfully cultivated. Recently apple orchards have been more frequently set out in this State, but still the popular feeling, in the western and southern part of the State runs in favor of peaches, pears and grapes. The extraordinary profits which have attended the peach and grape, in some instances, have caused horticulturists to turn their attention to them; but it is quite certain that the longer life, larger crops, and more certainty in bearing, make the apple, in a series of years, the most profitable fruit which can be raised in this climate. At present many of the old orchards are dying out. Mr. Arnold, of Darke county, says: "The old orchards of our county appear to be on the decline, quite a number of the trees dying. It is thought (and I believe) the cause is mainly from the hard freezing, during two or three of the last winters." This remark is probably correct and will apply to many other counties in this State.

The amount of destruction to fruit trees, by the two cold winters, we can scarcely appreciate. A tolerably correct measure is found, in the very high price of fruit since, in all our markets. Had the numerous orchards, and fruit gardens of this State borne such crops since, as they did in previous years, no such prices as have been current would have existed.

In the north-eastern part of this State, where the climate is similar to that of Western New York, apples did better, and were, in some degree, an exception to the general rule.

Upon the causes, and results of the apple failure, I add the remarks of two well informed observers. Mr. C. Springer, of Muskingum county, says: "The apple has so deteriorated for the last ten or twelve years, in Central and Southern Ohio, as scarcely to be worth cultivation for *market purposes.* They are subject to many diseases, and if you raise fair specimens, they will rot in the barrel. The cause seems to be more atmospheric than anything else, for I have seen the fruit as much diseased on trees grown on the virgin soil, as on older land. The peaches and apples were mainly killed by the June frost. I never had so fair a prospect for peaches before. They had weathered the rough, severe weather of the spring, but were all cooked up, by the June frost. By the way it is not the frost which kills, but the hot sun after the frost."

The following observation on the apple culture by Mr. Coolidge, of Lake county, may not be uninteresting:

"The apple tree has regained its full strength, and vigor. We have a very small crop near the lake, of the largest and fairest fruit we ever had. It ripens very early, and will be a poor keeper; could we pursue our observations a thousand years, we could not create one new principle, but only be the better prepared to know and observe nature's laws, and draw valuable and interesting instruction therefrom. The present mode of improving our fruit, in old orchards, by grafting and pruning, is in violation of nature's laws. It destroys the health and vigor of the tree, and it is short lived; hence the necessity of often renewing with young trees. The shape of the top of a bearing apple tree, and the shape of the apple it bears, will always correspond. Thus a flat apple, a flat top; a long apple a high towering top. By observing this law of nature, in renewing old orchards by engrafting, the high top can be made low, and the low exalted.

"Observation also teaches us that apples grown upon light warm soil, will be larger, and will mature four weeks sooner than those of the same variety, grown upon a heavy clay soil, but those grown upon clay soil will keep from four to six weeks longer in spring. Hence the propriety of growing fall apples upon sand, and winter apples upon clay."

Of other classes of fruit I have no definite information. Cherries mainly shared the fate of apples. Pears and berries did much better.

III. OF THE GENERAL CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

In regard to the application of arts, culture and extent of land sown, Ohio has continued to progress during the last year, though by no means as rapidly as in some years previous. On the first day of June last, there was a much greater extent of land sown, and in culture, than at any former period. The results would probably have been unprecedented crops, but for the frost of June 4th and 5th. The effects of this have been considered in the article on climatology. As to its final result on crops, there is one uniform testimony that it was most disastrous in three-fourths of the State. Table 12, on the condition of agriculture, is a condensed statement of the testimony of correspondents, in a majority of counties, and in all sections of the State. I have found this testimony so correct in former years, that I rely upon its general accuracy with much confidence. In 1858 I stated the crops to be *below* an average, and the same thing is undoubtedly true of this year. In order to show how accurate the deductions made from this testimony is, I make the following brief table of my estimates, and the actual results:

	Estimates.		Results.	
Wheat................................	18,000,000	bushels.	17,655,483	bushels.
Oats................................	5,000,000	"	8,026,251	"
Corn................................	55,000,000	"	50,863,582	"
Aggregate grain.	78,000,000	"	76,745,316	"

In regard to corn, I remarked, (page 18, Report of 1858,) that the summary of reports gave *two-thirds* an average, which would be near 60,000,000, but as the falling off was chiefly in the large corn-growing counties, the actual loss would probably be greater. So it was; the diminution from the year previous, was not less than *thirty-two millions of bushels.*

In regard to oats, I estimated the *loss* on that crop (taking 20,000,000 as an average,) at 15,000,000. In fact, however, the crop was 8,000,000, and the loss but 12,000,000. In the aggregate bushels of the grain crop, my estimates were very nearly correct. The general result of the crops of 1858, was that they did not reach *two-thirds* of the year previous, and that the three crops of wheat, corn and oats fell *fifty millions of bushels short*, which was fairly worth *twenty-two millions of dollars.*

In regard to the *aggregate* crop of 1859, it is better than in 1858, but is still short of a full crop. The main loss fell on wheat and hay; oats and potatoes are a full crop; corn is a fair one. That the crops of 1859, were not full, in the aggregate, either in Ohio or adjoining States, is proved by an unfailing test. On the 1st of January, 1860, the price of all agricultural products were, on the whole, higher in Cincinnati, than on the 1st of January, 1859, and much higher than in January, 1858. This took place, too, when the foreign demand is not great, and the autumn had been exceedingly favorable for bringing forward the crops.

A more particular view *of the crops* I shall now give, in an examination of each.

1. OF WHEAT.—I have shown, the extreme *variability* of the wheat product, arising in a great measure, from the great variety of diseases and dangers to which it is subject. In my report for 1857, page 17, I stated that "the wheat crop reached its greatest decline in 1856, and is now increasing. The crop of 1857 is probably greater than that of any year since 1852." This proved true. The crop was 25,397,614 bushels, being the largest since 1850. That, however, seemed to be the crisis. For two successive years it has again declined. The crop of 1858 was not three-fourths of the previous one, and that of 1859, probably not half. The successive waves of the wheat product will be seen in the following table of aggregates and averages for ten years, viz:

	Product.	Average per Acre.
In 1849	14,487,351	
In 1850	31,000,000	17.3 "
In 1851	25,309,225	15.2 "
In 1852	22,962,774	14.1 "
In 1853	17,118,311	12 "
In 1854	11,819,110	8 "
In 1855	19,569,320	13 "
In 1856	15,333,837	10 "
In 1857	25,397,614	14 "
In 1858	17,655,483	10 "

From the foregoing table, it is seen that the wheat crop of 1850 was *double* that of 1849, and nearly triple that of 1854. The above ten years are enough to determine what is called an "*average*" (a term which needs more precise definition,) and I find that the average *quantity* of wheat grain produced in Ohio, is 20,075,000 bushels, and the average *per acre*, 13 bushels. The quantity of land sown in wheat has varied from 1,400,000 to 1,700,000 acres. The crops of 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1857, were the best ever grown in the State, and were *above* the average, while the others were below. The crop of 1855 was very nearly an average for the last ten years. The quantity of land put in wheat diminished from 1850 to 1856, but has since increased. From the indications furnished in table 12, exhibiting the general condition of agriculture, I should not estimate the crop of 1859 at more than 12,000,000 bushels, or half that of 1855.

2. OF CORN.—The corn product has again obeyed the law which I noticed in my last report, (page 18,) of producing large and small crops *in alternate years*. Whatever may be the cause of this fact, it seems to go on with great regularity. In spite of the injury done by the early frost of 1857, the crop of 1857 reached 82,000,000 bushels. The next year, however—1858—we find it falling to 50,000,000. In the last year (1859) it has undoubtedly reached a much higher point, probably 75,000,000, or 80,000,000. The average of each *two years* is about 136,000,000 bushels. To make this up for the last two years, the crop of 1859 should be 86,000,000; it is probably not so much. The *average* per acre of corn is almost always exaggerated by those who speak of it. The crops of our fertile bottoms, in ordinary years, are taken as the standard, and people speak of 60 and 70 bushels of corn per acre as a common crop. So it is on the bottoms of the Miami and the Scioto; but not half the lands planted in corn are of that description. Against the large crops of alluvial lands must be set off the product of the uplands, scarcely more than half as much per acre; and against the good ground and cultivation of both, must be set the large quantity of inferior land, poorly cultivated. Ohio has as little unproductive land, proportionally, as any State of the American Union; yet she has much which is relatively inferior to the best class

of lands. The average production of corn per acre, for a series of years, has been as follows:

	Bushels per Acre.
In 1850	36.8
In 1851	36.7
In 1852	33.6
In 1853	40.0
In 1854	26.0
In 1855	39.7
In 1856	27.7
In 1857	36.6
In 1858	27.7
Average of 9 years	33.8

It will be seen, that although *five* out of the nine years were considerably above the average, yet the other four were so much below it as to bring them down. We could not have, perhaps, a stronger and more scientific proof of the extreme variableness and great vicissitudes of climate in the last five years, than in this great variation of the corn crops. Up to 1854, the corn plant was remarkably uniform in growth and product. In that year occurred a great and protracted drouth, which reduced the average for the State below that of any year we have experienced. Since that, we have had two years of low averages for corn. If the uniformity of climate should return for several years, corn will probably be produced to the extent of one hundred millions of bushels per annum.

It will be interesting to see the differences in the corn crop, in different sections of the State produced, by the late rains of 1858. I will take examples from the alluvial lands of the Miami and Scioto, from the central plain, and from the lake counties.

1. Effects on Alluvial Land.- Miami & Scioto

Counties.	1857.	1858.	Diminution.
			Bushels.
Butler	2,696,597	1,448,846	1,247,751
Clark	1,222,009	764,756	457,253
Clermont	1,402,003	1,041,164	360,839
Greene	1,592,590	1,083,990	508,600
Montgomery	1,569,125	655,299	913,426
Franklin	2,665,661	1,456,775	1,208,886
Madison	1,541,601	704,946	836,655
Pickaway	3,409,177	1,392,296	2 056,871
Ross	3,397,188	2,011,998	1,385,190
Scioto	949,069	530,125	418,934
Aggregate, 10 counties	20,445,020	11,090.191	9,394.315

2. EFFECTS ON UPLAND COUNTIES.

Counties.	1857.	1858.
Ashland	696,467	545,970
Columbiana	503,856	406,662
Guernsey	746,361	379,410
Holmes	572,319	401,782
Licking	1,944,390	1,476,061
Richland	746,842	613,249
Seneca	747,423	478,828
Stark	751,120	594,637
Wayne	824,871	730,098
Wyandott	733,530	423,639
Aggregate, 10 counties	8,267,179	6,050,136

3. EFFECTS ON THE LAKE COUNTIES.

Counties.	1857.	1858.
Ashtabula	327,391	457,070
Cuyahoga	369,194	361,450
Erie	601,713	438,290
Geauga	47,144	228,348
Lake	238,348	257,990
Lorain	410,705	285,463
Lucas	198,444	128,613
Medina	743,624	485,830
Trumbull	439,217	506,091
Wood	388,487	210,076
Aggregate, 10 counties	3,764,267	3,412,717

It is quite apparent, from these results, that the disaster to the corn crop of 1858 resulted entirely from the extraordinary fall of water, which, collecting on alluvial lands, prevented the planting of corn, and made the ground too moist for a healthy growth. The uplands were less affected; the drier lands near the Lake were scarcely affected at all. We may learn from this, and the experience of the first year (1857), that an entirely *homogeneous* condition of climate and crops in a space as large as Ohio, occurs but rarely, and is not commonly to be expected. The year 1855 was a very near approach to a *homogeneous* product throughout the State. The year 1850 was another. But there are but two seasons in ten years. If we can draw any conclusions from the experience of the last ten years, we may fairly expect larger *aggregate* crops in 1860 and 1861, than we have had for the past four years.

3. OF OATS.—The law of 1858, in relation to statistics (page 160 of Laws), provided that the assessors should return the crops of oats and hay in the same manner as they have heretofore done those of wheat and corn. The act was passed so late, that the assessors, in the spring of 1858, returned but few counties. Nineteen counties (*vide* page 21, Statistics of 1858), returned 5,594,247 bushels, grown on 171,010 acres; giving an average of 32.7 bushels to an acre. These counties contained less than one-fourth the surface, and less than one-fourth the population of the State. An estimate, based on the data thus furnished, gave 26,872,674 bushels as the product of 1857. This may have been a little too large; but it will be entirely safe to say, that the crop of that year was 22,000,000 bushels. In 1858, the falling off (caused mainly by *rust*), was most extraordinary—the crop reaching but 8,026,251 bushels, grown on 669,647 acres; which is 8 bushels per acre. Taking the whole State then, the product of 1858 was but 40 per cent. of that in 1857; but in the great majority of counties the falling off was much greater. There were 20 counties, in the southern part of the State, which did not bring 5 bushels to an acre.

We have now the statistics of four crops of oats in Ohio, in different periods, from which we may form some idea of what an average crop is. These crops are:

	Bushels.
In 1839	14,393,103
In 1849	13,472,742
In 1857	25,000,000
In 1858	8,026,251

The average of the whole is 15,223,044 bushels. The average of the last two years is 16,513,125 bushels. Looking to the fact, that the destruction of oats in 1858 was altogether unprecedented, and that with the increase of population the breadth of land sown is continually increasing, I think a fair estimate of the culture and product of oats in this State will, for the future, be 700,000 acres sown, producing 20,000,000 bushels; or rather less than 30 bushels per acre. In the year 1859 there were some parts of the State where the product exceeded 40 bushels per acre; and hence I estimate the crop of 1859 at above the average.

Looking now into the county returns for 1858, I find, as in the case of corn, some remarkable differences as to localities. Below I give two tables, each containing fifteen counties—one in the south and the other in the north part of the State:

Counties.	Acres.	Crop.	Average.
			Bushels.
Hamilton	3,718	29,511	8
Butler	8,268	34,798	4¼
Adams	5,155	24,280	4¾
Brown	7,504	30,006	4
Clermont	10,240	44,658	4⅓
Highland	5,074	15,263	3
Lawrence	4,020	26,232	6½
Perry	7,300	26,930	3½
Pickaway	2,131	7,461	3½
Pike	4,339	14,154	3½
Preble	5,956	45,291	8
Ross	4,570	20,725	4½
Scioto	5,494	11,478	2¼
Vinton	4,224	9,383	2¼
Warren	9,118	41,964	4½
Fifteen counties	87,109	381,134	4⅓

Counties.	Acres.	Crop.	Average.
			Bushels.
Ashland	13,858	283,465	21
Carroll	13,468	210,739	....
Columbiana	15,154	289,802	....
Harrison	11,026	159,246	....
Mahoning	10,908	237,236	....
Medina	9,774	188,731	....
Holmes	12,932	195,085	....
Jefferson	11,757	206,760	....
Richland	19,367	363,317	....
Stark	19,493	438,644	....
Summit	9,783	207,932	....
Seneca	14,946	245,979	....
Trumbull	9,314	176,635	....
Tuscarawas	17,632	258,230	....
Wayne	19,464	444,204	....
Fifteen counties	208,876	3.919,499	19

4. OF HAY.—The quantity of hay, like that of oats, was first fully determined in 1858. But, of the crop of 1857,—there were 19 counties returned to me,—which, being in different parts of the State, were sufficient to make a very correct estimate for the whole. The result was: 1,250,000 acres of meadow; 1,701,245 tons of hay; 1.36 tons per acre.

The crop of 1858, as ascertained by the assessors, (and which was a full average,) amounted to:

Acres of Meadow	1,357,874
Tons of Hay	1,806,461
Average per Acre	1.33

We have four returns in twenty years, from which we may estimate averages, and determine the annual production of the State. The crops of hay in 1839, 1849, 1857 and 1858, were as follows, viz:

In 1839	1,022,037	Tons.
In 1849	1,443,142	"
In 1857	1,701,245	"
In 1858	1,806,461	"

It will be seen, from this statement, that the advance in the cultivation of meadow land is 80 per cent. since 1839; being second only to corn in its progressive growth. There is a reason for this,—in the higher prices of dairy products, of wool, and of fat cattle;—all of which are, mainly, the results of grass and meadow land; the two former especially. The annual average *per acre*, for the whole State, is below the popular estimate; and so is that of all crops; for, in the general average, we have to take into the aggregate the inferior lands, and the inferior cultivation. I frequently see in agricultural papers, and in newspapers, statements of the annual average products of the European countries, which are far beyond the truth; and whose tendency is to discourage or under-rate the farmers of this country. Agricultural art, especially in the department of manures, is carried much higher in Europe than in this country. But, I think, the proportion of land, in Europe, cultivated better than that of the United States is much smaller than that which is cultivated worse. The *average weight* of grain (the true test) raised *on an acre of arable land*, in Ohio, is greater than in either England or France. The number of animals sustained on the cultivated land of Ohio is much greater. But of this I shall speak hereafter.

In looking to the sections where meadow land is most abundant, I find it is where there are most animals kept, but more particularly sheep and milch cows. These animals are not sent to market as fat cattle and hogs are, but are sustained throughout the year, which can be best done by hay and pasturage. Hence, we find much the largest proportion of hay raised, in the north-eastern part of the State, where wool is grown, and dairy products raised most extensively. The following table exhibits the counties in which the largest amount of hay is cut:

Counties.	Acres.	Tons.	Average.
Ashtabula	51,264	69,804	1.33
Cuyahoga	39,225	51,078	1.32
Geauga	39,761	51,211	1.28
Licking	27,635	57,702	2.09
Lorain	34,633	49,451	1.43
Mahoning	28,994	46,728	1.61
Medina	30,155	46,892	1.56
Portage	41,414	59,357	1.45
Stark	35,771	47,310	1.35
Summit	28,514	41,484	1.48
Trumbull	51,987	76,757	1.50
Wayne	31,078	44,261	1.42
Twelve Counties	440,431	642,035	1.46

These twelve counties raised more than one-third the whole amount of hay raised in the State. These counties, also, (with the exception of one,) lie in one continuous body, and are those in which the greatest proportion of sheep and milch cows are kept. A greater number of acres are kept in meadow, and a larger proportion of hay cut to the acre.

5. RYE, BARLEY AND BUCKWHEAT.—The crops of Rye, Barley and Buckwheat were first obtained for the year 1858, and returned by the assessors in 1859. The results were:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Average per acre.
Rye	90,191	874,553	10 bushels.
Barley	125,745	2,103,199	17 "
Buckwheat	71,282	791,921	11 "

The extent of these crops taken together was 3,769,673 bushels. The average per acre must be regarded as quite small. The crops of these articles for three years, viz: 1839, 1849 and 1858, were as follows, viz:

	Rye.	Barley.	Buckwheat.
In 1839	814,205	212,440	633,139
In 1849	425,918	354,358	638,060
In 1858	874,513	2,103,199	791,921

Aggregate of these grains in 1839	1,659,784
" " " 1849	1,418,326
" " " 1858	3,769,673

The planting of Rye and Buckwheat has been nearly at a stand for twenty years. The demand is not great, and farmers plant either rather as a change for small fields than with any purpose of making them important crops. This year, (1859) Buckwheat has been planted to a far greater extent than in any previous year, in consequence of the wheat being killed in the north-eastern part of the State. The crop will probably be a large one. The Barley crop is the only one of this class which is advancing with any rapidity. This is a consequence of the increasing manufacture of beer in the large towns. This manufacture, especially of what is called lager beer, has increased very much in the last ten years. One-half the Barley raised in the State is grown in the Miami Country, to supply the breweries of Cincinnati and Dayton.

6. OF POTATOES.—I have no returns of this crop, except for eight counties, in the northern part of the State; and these are not enough upon which to found an estimate. In these counties the aggregate was 40 per cent. *less* than in the same counties in 1850; and the average about 70 bushels per acre. The crops of 1839—1849, were as follows:

In 1839	5,805,021 bushels.
In 1849	5,245,760 "

On these data, I am compelled to believe that the crop of 1858, (admitting the central and southern part of the State to have produced a full crop) could not have exceeded 5,000,000 bushels, and that *relatively*, this product is declining. The crop of 1858 should have been eight millions of bushels, in order to have kept up with the increase of population; but there can be no doubt it fell short of that. Mr. COOLIDGE, of Lake county, reported to me in 1858, for that county, 3,000 acres at 50 bushels per acre, 150,000 bushels. The crops of 1857 and 1858 may not be, and probably were not up to the average, and in good years the crop of potatoes in this State may reach nearly the amount, which would bring it up to the proportion required by the growth of population. That such has not been the case of late years, is obvious from the high price of this article in market. Good potatoes were 65 cents per bushel in Cincinnati, Jan. 1, 1860; at least double the price in years of a full crop.

The sweet potatoe is grown extensively in the vicinity of Cincinnati, but makes only a small portion of the crop. This plant is too delicate to be largely raised in this State.

7. AGGREGATE OF ALL CROPS.—We have now complete returns of all agricultural crops, for the State of Ohio, in three years of the last twenty; and the crops of wheat and corn in eleven years. These are enough to determine with sufficient accuracy, the general aggregate of arable lands and the products, for twenty years—the averages produced and the value of agricultural labor. These facts are of the highest interest, and will

stand in favorable contrast, as I have before remarked, with similar exhibits, for any other country, even the most highly cultivated.

The following table presents a view of all the grain crops, with those of hay and potatoes, for the years 1839, 1849 and 1858:

	1839.	1849.	1858.
Corn	33,668,144 bushels.	59,078,695 bushels.	50,863,502 bushels
Wheat	16,571,661 "	14,487,351 "	16,655,483 "
Oats	14,393,103 "	13,472,742 "	8,026,251 "
Barley	212,440 "	354,358 "	2,103,191 "
Rye	814 205 "	425,918 "	874,513 "
Potatoes	5,805,021 "	5,245,760 "	5,000,000 "
Hay	1,022 037 tons.	1,443,142 tons.	1,806,441 tons.
Buckwheat	633,139 bushels.	638,060 bushels.	791,921 bushels
Aggregate of the above, exclusive of Hay	72,097,713 bushels	93,902,884 bushels.	84 314,941 bushels.

It will be seen that the crop of 1858 was below that of 1849, and only about 17 per cent. advance on that of 1839. The value of the crop of 1858 was much greater than either, and probably full double that of 1839. In this entire period of twenty years, the prices of products had been gradually but regularly rising, especially so of corn, the great staple of the State.

The above three years, however, are very far from being correct tests of an average crop, for it happened that each of these years was relatively a bad year for crops. Let us then take the years 1855 and 1857, which we have for wheat and corn and make a *proportional* (as between 1849 and 1858) for the minor crops. We have then this result:

	1855.	1857.
Corn	87,567,434 bushels.	82,555,186 bushels.
Wheat	19,569,320 "	25,397,614 "
Oats	20,000,000 "	25,000,000 "
Barley, Rye and Buckwheat	2,600,000 "	3,000,000 "
Potatoes	5,000,000 "	5,500,000 "
Aggregate	134,756,754 "	141,452,800 "

We see here a wide difference. The crops of 1855 were, up to that time, the largest ever grown in the State; but those of 1857 exceeded those of 1855, by at least *seven millions of bushels.*

Taking the crop of 1849 as a *unit* of measure, we find that the crop of 1855 was an advance of 40 per cent. on that, and the one of 1857 an advance of 50 per cent.

As the crop of 1857 was very good, and the crop of 1858 a very bad one, and they are the most recent we have, we shall obtain a very fair view of the average production of grain in this State by taking the average of these two. Thus:

Aggregate grain crop of 1857	141,452,800	bushels.
" " " 1858	84,314,941	"
Sum of the two years	225,767,741	"

Average production of the State, 112,883,870 bushels. Taking each separate article as it is set forth in the preceding pages, this average would be made up as follows, viz:

Corn	70,000,000	bushels.
Wheat	20,000,000	"
Oats	16,000,000	"
Other grains	3,000,000	"
Potatoes	5,000,000	"

This is slightly over the amount, and occurs from the absence of fractions. It is certain this State has in several years produced a greater aggregate. Nature, however, never produces *averages*. If one crop is an average, another is much greater or less. The actual results present great departures from the abstract average. This mathematical ratio, however, is valuable, for, like a straight line, it presents a fair standard of comparison. As a general principle, the *aggregate* results of crops *alternate* with alternate years. It is very rare that two consecutive years, all crops are either excessive or deficient. It may be regarded as a law of experience, that if the general crops are deficient in one year, it will be made up in the next, and the converse. A more certain mode probably of determining the real advance of a State in agricultural products, will be to ascertain the increase of arable land, and the degree of cultivation. In a series of years, the results must correspond very nearly to the number of arable acres. As there is a mathematical average for a given number of acres in a given series of years; so if this number of acres be increased, the general averages must be increased.

8. Distribution of Arable Land.—The tables of Wheat and Corn for eleven years, and the tables of other crops show that the *arable* or grain land of Ohio is divided as follows, viz:

In Corn	2,200,000	acres.
In Wheat	1,700,000	"
In Oats	800,000	"
In Barley, Rye and Buckwheat	300,000	"
In Potatoes	60,000	"
Aggregate of ploughed land	5,060,000	"

This varies but little from the estimate made in my Report for 1857, (page 13), and is unquestionably very nearly the truth.

Looking now to the whole of what was defined in the U. S. Census of 1850, as "improved land," (*vide* Compendium of U. S. Census, page 169), that has in some way been *reclaimed* from nature, but not all that is attached to farms, we have this result, viz:

Arable Land (as above)	5,060,000	acres.
Meadow Land (*vide* page 33)	1,350,000	"
Pasture Land (*vide* Report of 1857)	3,400,000	"
Orchards, Gardens and Yards	800,000	"
Aggregate of "improved land"	10,610,000	"

Of this quantity, 7,000,000 may be taken as ascertained; but the amount of *pasturage* is not, as yet, an entirely *certain* quantity. I think, however, the above is not too high (if high enough) an estimate, when we reflect, that on every farm there is a much larger amount of common pasture than there is of meadow land, and when we see how large a number of sheep and milch cows there is in the northern and eastern parts of the State.

The comparison of "improved" land, as between 1849 and 1859, stands thus:

In 1849—improved land	9,851,493	acres.
In 1859—improved land	10,610,000	"
Increase	758,507	acres.

If, as I presume is the fact, the census table included the land used for roads and public improvements, (as that is included in the land described by deed), then the actual increase of improved land is 1,180,000 acres; for the land used by roads and improvements (*vide* Report of 1857) is 424,000 acres. As the State contains 25,000,000 acres, but little more than two-fifths its surface is yet reduced to a productive condition; and of this only one-half is *arable*, or grain producing land.

Let us now turn for a moment to the *productive capacity* of this arable ground. We have seen that the actual crops are, and what the *averages* of the crops would be, if nature produced an average of its own productions, through a series of years. Let us now see if we can ascertain how this product bears comparison with other countries, and other States.

9. COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION OF OHIO GRAIN CROPS WITH THOSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.—The State of New York, especially in its western half, is as productive in agriculture and as highly cultivated as any other State east of the Alleghanies. I take, from the elaborate and most interesting statistics of that State, published by the State in 1855, the following grain production of New York as compared with the general average of Ohio:

	Acres.	Crops.	Av. bushels per acre.
New York	4,072,000	76,639,910	19
Ohio..	5.060,000	112,883,870	22½

We see, by this comparison, that the grain production of New York is to the acre 15 per cent. less than that of Ohio, the latter being assumed as a general average. If we take the *minimum* crop of Ohio, (that of 1858), we must also deduct half a million of acres from the *arable* land, which could not be planted on account of the rains. In 1858, we have in Ohio 4,600,000 acres of arable land, producing 84,300,000 bushels, which is but a trifle less than nineteen bushels per acre—the New York product. Take now the crop of 1857, and we have a product of 140,000,000 of bushels, or twenty-seven bushels per acre—50 per cent. beyond the product of New York.

In making the above comparison, I have allowed all possible advantage to the New York side, by including potatoes, (of which New York raises far more than Ohio), and by comparing by bushels and not by weight.

To pursue this comparison farther, I will take some of the richest countries of Europe, as their products are given by the best staticians. In France, the crop of 1835 was a very large one, the largest comparatively for twenty years. Taking this crop as the basis of comparison, (for I have not seen the results of recent years), we have this result:

Arable lands (25,559,151 hectares)	57,507,000 acres.
Entire grain crop (including potatoes)	772,000,000 bush.
Average per acre	13½ bush.

It will be seen by this that the grain crop of France, in a very good year, did not reach the *average* production of Ohio *per acre* by nearly a third. But, if we look into the details of the French crops, we find that the average production of wheat and the small grains per acre is much above that of Ohio, but that Ohio much more than makes up the deficiency by its relatively immense crop of Indian Corn. Since, however, this grain is food for both man and beast, its relation or value to society is greater than any staple article raised on arable land. The comparison is in favor of Ohio not merely in quantity but in quality. Hence, the great superiority of the Ohio and Mississippi Valley over any country of Europe as to the produce of land and the capacity to support a dense population.

I will add one more comparison, in a different region. Austrian Gallicia was a part of ancient Poland, and a grain growing country. It contains 34,340 square miles, just *four-fifths* the surface of Ohio, and a population of 4,600,000 people. The return of arable land, and the grain products for 1837, were as follows:

Arable lands	8,078,513 acres.
Wheat	4,010,732 bush.
Rye	12,747,868 "
Barley	17,770,016 "
Oats	24,802,016 "
Aggregate	67,409,145 bush.
Average	8½ bush.

It may be that other years would produce a better result for Gallicia; but, as this is much below the minimum crop of Ohio, it is obvious that Gallicia, though a country mainly productive of small grain, is much less so than Ohio. I might carry these comparisons much farther, but no more is needed to show the general fact, that in no country of Europe is the *average weight of grain per acre* superior to that of Ohio—probably there is none equal to it. The contrary idea, where it has been entertained, is derived from the greater product of wheat per acre in some districts under high cultivation. It must be remembered that nearly all of Europe is in much higher latitude than Ohio, and in a much more equable climate;

and therefore better adapted to the small grains. This advantage is more than counterbalanced by those crops which are adapted to our climate and soil, of which Indian Corn is the chief.

10. Animals of Ohio.—The number and kind of domestic animals kept in any state or country is one test of the surplus production of a country. It is quite obvious that if we were to reduce society to the *limits* of subsistence, that men would not keep many domestic animals proportionably. Some cattle and sheep would be necessary; but, in a very dense country, men cannot afford to feed animals for the sake of a profit on their fattening; they are under the necessity of applying the food directly to themselves, and substituting human labor for that of horses and oxen. Such, to a great extent, is the case with China and India. So, also, the number of domestic animals, especially sheep and cattle, are a tolerable test of the extent of cultivated land, in proportion to the population; that is, if there be not a large proportion of such land to the people, no large number of cattle and sheep could be kept, or hogs fattened. In Russia an immense number of swine are kept, because there they can feed on mast, and run in the woods; but there is no great number, proportionably, of other animals. A glance at the proportion of animals in Ohio, and a comparison with other States, will show in one aspect both the good condition and comparative wealth of the people. The following is a table of the number and value of animals in Ohio at different periods in eighteen years:

	1841.		1845.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Horses and mules	348,920	$13,954,930	387,200	$15,488,000
Cattle.	699,496	4,876,194	723,353	5,786,824
Aggregate	958,416	$18,831,124	1,110,553	$21,274,824

	1847.		1850.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Horses and mules	473,597	$15,817,328	515,832	$19,329,617
Cattle	900,162	8,304,490	1,103,111	11,315,560
Sheep	3,365,025	1,822,564	3,812,707	1,984,983
Hogs.	1,757,318	3,160,706	1,672,178	1,902,029
Aggregate	6,496,102	$29,105,088	7,103,828	$34,532,189

	1854.		1858.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Horses, etc	632,598	$32,512,983	655,754	$38,450,896
Cattle	1,772,667	20,995,680	1,718,640	20,836,979
Sheep	4,845,189	8,031,854	3,877,840	4,755,215
Hogs	2,887,015	5,558,487	2,541,904	6,191,373
Mules	.. ..	....	7,300	501,784
Aggregate	10,137,459	$67,099,004	8,800,438	$70,736,247

The increase of animals, as exhibited in these tables, has been most rapid. Since 1847, the increase of population has been 33 per cent.; the increase of animals 35 per cent.; and the increase of value 130 per cent. The increase of animals reached its climax in 1854. Since then there has been a decline in *number*, although still an *increase in value*. The decline has been almost altogether in sheep, and this is due entirely to the depression of American woolen manufactures. The sales of Ohio wool in 1852, 1853 and 1854, were almost entirely in New England, at such places as Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, (N. H.) Nashua, etc. The reduction of the duty on foreign wools, the financial crisis of the country, and incidental causes, caused a great depression in the woolen manufactures, and a consequent reduction in the demand for Ohio wool. Hogs also have declined in number, though not in price. It is not probable the number of hogs in Ohio will increase, at least relatively. On the contrary, they will probably decrease. The reason for this I have already given: that, as society advances, grain advances in value faster than the meat of animals; and in such nations as those which inhabit a very large part of Asia, little meat is eaten. This time is yet remote in the United States; but it is significant of the general progress, that corn is now double in price what it was ten years since, and treble its price thirty years since.

The number of horses, it will be observed, continue to increase, notwithstanding the great number of railroads. This is contrary to the anticipated effect of these roads. It was thought horses would diminish. The result is the reverse. The truth is, the great bulk of horses were never employed for the mere purpose of locomotion, but for the use of farms; and this use is rather increased than diminished by increased facilities for transportation. In Ohio, there is another active reason: There is a constant demand in the interior of the State, and at high prices, for horses.

Cincinnati is probably the most extensive horse market in the country, and agents for that market are constantly traversing the State for good horses.

Cattle increase, because—on account of the great amount of corn and hay raised in Ohio—it has become a very large producer both of beef and dairy products. The statistics of exports of these products were given in my last report, page 26. The exportation of 120,000 cattle, 20,000 barrels of beef, 9,000,000 lbs. of butter, 7,000,000 lbs. of cheese, in addition to the domestic consumption of two and a half millions of people, attest in strong terms the extent and value of the cattle business in this State. It brings an annual income of eight millions of dollars, and may be considered among the most profitable branches of business in which the State is engaged.

The following table of the number of cattle in twenty counties will show where the main body of cattle are produced:

Ashtabula	38,329
Cuyahoga	30,555
Fairfield	26,964
Fayette	28,291
Geauga	33,137
Huron	37,381
Licking	34,555
Lorain	37,378
Medina	29,874
Muskingum	33,218
Madison	24,606
Mahoning	24,695
Pickaway	29,200
Portage	37,489
Richland	25,995
Seneca	27,078
Stark	34,031
Summit	26,889
Trumbull	45,452
Wayne	33,305
Aggregate	645,372

This is one-third the whole number of cattle.

The following table shows the relative number of domestic animals raised in Ohio, as compared with those in England, France, and Russia; and in New York and Pennsylvania:

	Ratios.			
	Ohio.	England.	France.	Russia.
Horses....	1 to 4 persons.	1 to 14 per'ns	1 to 15 per'ns	1 to 5 persons
Cattle....	3 to 4 "	5 to 14 "	2½ to 15 "	1½ to 5 "
Sheep....	6 to 4 "	22 to 14 "	15 to 15 "	3 to 5 "
Hogs....	4 to 4 "	2½ to 14 "	2 to 15 "	1¼ to 5 "
Aggregate....	15 to 4 "	31 to 14 "	20 to 15 "	7 to 5 "

If we compound these ratios, we shall find that Ohio has 15 animals to England's 9, Russia's 6, and France's 5. In looking over the table, it will be seen that Ohio has a larger proportion of each one of these animals, than either of the above countries, except sheep in England, which is due to two facts: that the English have encouraged the woolen manufacture and the taste for mutton. This has made them a wool-growing people; even when sheep lands rent for eight dollars per acre.

New York had 6,700,000 animals in 1850, and Pennsylvania 4,500,000, both States having much less proportion than Ohio. The ratio in Ohio will probably diminish with the future increase of population.

IV .POPULATION.

I have nothing new to add on this head. From 1856 to the present time, the annual increase has probably (*vide* Report of 1858, page —) been 55,000 per annum; which would make the population, January, 1860, just 2,500,000. It may be less, for the migration *from* the State has been very large during the last six years, and that element is very difficult to determine. Since the financial revulsion of 1857, the emigration from the State has been less; but that is again counterbalanced by the reduction of immigration into the State. The arrival of foreign immigrants in the United States has been reduced to one-third, and without a political convulsion or famine in Europe, will never again be as large as it has been. The great migration of Irish to this country from 1847 to 1854, was a direct consequence of the Irish famine, and the sales of estates, under the "Incumbered Estates" act. The population of Ireland was reduced two millions; and industry and property placed on a better footing. The Germans continue to come yet, in large numbers, but the proportion will not be increased. As Ohio derived large numbers of people from this European migration, its diminished and retarded progress will have some effect in retarding the progress of our population. The chief increase of population now is in the towns; but there is a cause of greatly increased population, in the future, which is just becoming apparent. This is the development of the iron and coal mines. In the last ten years, this has been quite rapid. One-third of Ohio is underlaid with coal and iron; and there is no State in the Union—not excepting Pennsylvania—where fuel for either families or manufactures can be obtained *permanently* at a cheaper rate than in Ohio. In the Miami country, coal of excellent quality was had in December, 1859, at the distance of one hundred miles from the mines, for 10 cents per bushel (or $2 80 per ton). The mining country is now increasing in population at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which is likely to be increased rather than diminished. The time is near when large manufacturing towns must arise in that region, and with them, the increase of population, at a very rapid rate.

In the year 1858–9, ending July 1, the number of *naturalizations* was greatly more than in the previous year—brought out, probably, by the excitement of the Congressional elections. This, however, proved no more than the large number of European immigrants who arrived in the State in the year 1854—five years previously.

The number of *new structures* remains about the same, varying little from 10,000 per annum. I think it was much greater in 1852, 1853, and 1854. Deducting the barns, and additions, &c., which are enumerated in the country, there will remain 7,000 per annum, as actually new buildings; and, at the ascertained *ratio* of population to new buildings, the result will be an increase of 50,000 per annum. I give these facts only as *data* for a fair estimate of population. Before an actual count, there are always great mistakes made, especially by sanguine persons.

V. MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

In my Report of 1857, I attempted, as far as the means in my power would allow (by private correspondence and the employment of agents), to ascertain, at least a general view, of the manufactures of Ohio. I thought the account given (pages 23—37) was correct. No great change has taken place since. The general depression of business has prevented any great increase. Two new species of manufacture have been commenced within two years, which are of interest, as showing the progress of invention and art. One of these is that of sewing machines, and the other of coal oil. In my Report of 1858, I mentioned the fact that there were two factories for the making of sewing machines in Cincinnati, and that the introduction of this machine had greatly increased the manufacture of clothing.

I find, by statistical table furnished the New York Times, that the whole number of machines made in the United States, up to the close of 1859, was 95,000; of which one-half was made last year. At the ordinary prices, the selling value of these were *five millions of dollars.* I estimate, that not less than ten thousand (10,000), amounting to $500,000 in value, were sold in Ohio. They were worth that, in the profits on the clothing manufacture in Cincinnati.

The subject of Coal Oil has been fully discussed by Mr. Israel Dille, of Licking county, in a very interesting communication to the Ohio Agricultural Report for 1858-9. Mr. Dille states, that four years since, there was but *one* languishing factory of coal oil in the United States. The first coal oil factory was erected in 1856, and since then this manufacture has grown up to be a great business.

I give below a condensed table of the coal oil factories, as furnished by Mr. Dille for the Agricultural Report in 1859:

Counties.	No. of Factories.	No. of Retorts	Crude oil daily made.
			Gallons.
Columbiana	1	....	Not rep.
Cuyahoga	2	3	75
Hamilton	1	....	....
Coshocton	11	137	6,150
Jefferson	1	10	180
Licking	9	97	2,950
Mahoning	4	80	3,500
Muskingum	2	14	250
Perry	1	12	200
Scioto	12	....	200
Tuscarawas	1	8	200
Washington	1	4	....
Twelve counties	46	365	13,725

Mr. Dille supposes there are fully 15,000 gallons of crude oil made daily in Ohio; equivalent to 10,000 gallons of refined oil; worth *two millions of dollars per annum.*

In Regard to Mines.—There is nothing new, except the continual development of the salt and coal depositories. Each year gives a new growth to the salt wells of Pomeroy and the vicinity. The quantity of Ohio salt has increased so much as materially to affect the price, and consequently to diminish the profits. This may retard the increase of wells, but I must believe that we will, eventually, manufacture our own salt entirely, and be no longer indebted to other countries for one of the necessaries of life, which is so abundant in our own rocks and vales.

In the year 1860, it is to be presumed, the United States will, as heretofore, take the common statistics of the nation. If so, it will afford the best, and, indeed, only good opportunity of procuring the statistics of the industrial movement of Ohio. With a little aid, (which I will hereafter suggest,) it is possible to place this large and interesting body of statistics before the Legislature, at its next session, and long before it will be published by Congress. This, I am sure, will be very desirable, and I shall do whatever is in my power to accomplish such a result.

As the Report of 1857 is out of print, I will here recapitulate the summary of mining productions for that year:

Coal mined in 1840	3,513,409	bushels.
" " 1850	8,000,000	"
" " 1857	46,100,910	"

It will be entirely safe to say, that the coal now mined annually exceeds 50,000,000 bushels. Coal, as a fuel, is coming more and more into use; while the use of it, for machinery, is also fast increasing. So, also, is the exportation of coal to the Upper Lakes, to Canada, and to Mississippi.

The iron mining was as follows, viz:

	Furnaces	Men.	Pig Metal.	Value.
In 1840	30	1,427	28,000 tons	$700,000
In 1850	35	2,415	52,658 "	1,256,850
In 1857	53	5,300	106,000 "	3,180,000

There has been no considerable increase of the iron manufactured in Ohio since 1857, and a decided depression of the business, though I believe two or three new furnaces have come into being. It will be safe to estimate the iron mining of Ohio to be represented by 55 furnaces, 6,000 men, and 110,000 tons of pig metal.

OF SALT.—The salt manufactures of Ohio is represented, in the year 1859, by two millions ot bushels (2,000,000) of salt, valued at $500,000.

The entire value of mining products, consisting of coal, iron, salt, lime, gypsum, and clay, (in the form of pottery, brick, &c.,) is fully $10,000,000. There has been very little increase for the last two years, but it may be safely assumed that in a few years to come, when the effects of the last financial crisis have entirely worn off, both mining and manufactures will be largely developed.

VI. COMMERCE AND LOCOMOTION.

In the Report of 1858, pages 23, 30, I made an elaborate exposition of the export commerce of Ohio. It was, I believe, entirely correct, and there has been no important changes since then. Notwithstanding the reduction of the grain crop in 1858, the surplus of products sent from this State was large; and with the revival of good crops, the exported products would far exceed those of any year preceding. The *animal trade*, both in live stock and meats, still continues to be immense. The number of hogs packed this winter at Cincinnati is about 450,000,—a number considerably exceeding that of any former year. The number packed in the State probably reaches 650,000, and the number of hogs exported alive, or dressed, 350,000; making a total of 1,000,000 (*one million of hogs*) *exported from Ohio!* On the other hand, at least 300,000 of these came from Kentucky and Indiana, leaving 700,000 hogs, of the produce of Ohio, sent to other States, and yielding (including cooperage, salt and packing,) at least *ten millions of dollars.*

The number of animals exported from Ohio, during either of the last two years, may be stated, in round numbers, as follows:

Cattle (including salt beef)	120,000
Hogs (live and salt)	700,000
Sheep	200,000

The number of hogs and cattle brought from Kentucky and Indiana are excluded. The ability of Ohio to carry on this great exportation of animals depends upon its ability to raise corn and hay. The statistical tables of these products show that, in proportion to surface and population, no community has exceeded Ohio in this, food-producing, capacity. The superiority of Indian corn, as an agricultural product, is sufficiently proved, by this obvious fact, that, notwithstanding the United States raises, at this time, probably *nine hundred millions* of bushels of corn, yet the demand for it is incessant, and the general average of price constantly rising. The same is true of hay, and for the same reason. They are the final element, the source of the meats, oils, and dairy products, which are always of the first importance and greatest intrinsic value in civilized society.

In immediate connection with the quantities and exportation of agricultural products, stands the *values* of those products. *Value* is a relative thing. First—We have the question of price, as determined by the unit of currency; next, we have price as determined by *exchange:* that is, what that unit will buy; and lastly, we have price as determined *by* the values of the unit of currency, or exchange, at *different periods.* To ascertain something of the *values* of our agricultural crops, by a definite standard, I procured from Mr. William Smith, of the Cincinnati Merchants' Exchange, the market price of staple commodities of consumption in that market during the last thirty years. This bill of prices will be found in number 13, page ——. The deductions drawn from this table are very instructive. United with the expansion of population, and consequently of labor, they show, in the simplest and most elementary form, the true cause of the rapid rise of wealth and prosperity in this State. On one side of the Commercial Exchange may be placed hay and corn; and on the other, sugar and coffee. These if may be considered as fair exponents of exported and imported articles. The table of thirty years of prices shows the following comparison:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Sugar.	Coffee.
In 1829—price...........	50 cts. per bush.	25 cts. per bush.	9 cts. per lb.	15 cts. per lb
In 1858— "	1.03 "	70 "	7¾ "	12 "

Corn was higher in 1858 than for several years, but so it was in 1829. The comparison is, on the whole, fair. The result is that wheat ha-*doubled*, corn nearly *trebled*, while sugar and coffee are lower. The consequence is, that the *ultimate* value, that is, *the amount of wheat can be got*, for our agricultural products, is more than double what it was thirty years ago. This is not a consequence of any change of the currency; for if the enlarged bulk of currency has increased prices, it has increased all prices, and not those of particular articles. On the contrary, the prices of imported articles are less; the price of American cotton prints are less; the price of foreign cloth is less; the price of sugar, coffee and tea is less: but the price of our products is greater. The advantage is all on our side. This process must go on so long as the fabricating and artistic population increases faster than the agricultural; or, in other words, the town or non-producing people increases faster than the producers. This is the case now in Ohio. It is so in the whole United States; and throughout the world. Even the old city of London is increasing its population rapidly. In the meanwhile, whatever may be the difficulties and vicissitudes of seasons which the producer of food must encounter, he lives in a time and under a commercial system which makes his products always marketable, and always high priced. For example, take the following values of a bushel of wheat and a bushel of corn in the years 1829 and 1858:

In 1829, a bushel of wheat bought 5½ lbs. of sugar and 3⅓ lbs. of coffee.
In 1858, a bushel of wheat bought 9½ lbs. of sugar and 8½ lbs. of coffee.
In 1829, a bushel of corn bought 2¾ lbs. of sugar and 1⅔ lbs. of coffee.
In 1856, a bushel of corn bought 6½ lbs. of sugar and 4⅔ lbs of coffee.

The exchangeable value of corn and wheat is double, and if we trace our products to the market where they are sold, which is the fair mode, (inasmuch as the price of sugar and coffee is put at the point to which they are exported,) the increased value of our staple products will be more obvious.

2. RAILROADS.—In the Report of 1858, I gave three tables, embracing all the details of these roads for this State. I have most of the reports of roads for this year; but there are no important changes which would render a repetition of details necessary. The cost and debts of the roads do not vary sensibly, and the traffic is not materially greater than it was in the year preceding. The most important features to be noted this year are as follows:

1. The *Dayton and Michigan Road* to Toledo has been completed; so has the *Columbus and Piqua Road*, which together add about 110 miles to the aggregate length of railroads in this State.

2. In the last two years, several of the roads in this State have passed into the hands of Receivers, under decrees of Court; in fact, they are in the hands of the Courts, and supposed to be managed by them. Among these are the "Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville," "Marietta & Cincinnati," "Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago," "Steubenville & Indiana," "Central Ohio," and I think one or two others, embracing nominally, *forty-five millions of dollars.* The only advantage gained by this process is the adjudication and settlement of the claims of different classes of creditors. How far this will be done remains to be seen. The traffic of the

roads does not show that their business has gained materially by legal management.

3. The nett proceeds of the traffic of Ohio railroads for 1859, are, on the whole, greater than those of preceding years. This is due, however, chiefly to the economy of the roads, and the reduction of expenses. There cannot be an aggregate increase in the business when the crops and internal commerce of the country do not more rapidly increase. The financial revulsion of 1857, and the reduced crops of 1858, affected Ohio railroads very seriously. The competition among them was very great, and their connection with the four great trunk lines of the East was so intimate, that they suffered in consequence of such competition. In some particulars, there has been a great improvement in the management of Ohio roads. A systematized economy has reduced expenses; a larger experience has secured greater safety; and the general courtesy of officers and agents on the roads, has made them examples of good conduct, and gained the favorable opinion of the public.

4. I have been repeatedly inquired of as to the amount and classification of the debts of Ohio railroads, and as to *where* these debts are held. The former questions I have answered in the report of 1858. The last one is not easy to answer. Bonds may be sold to contracting parties, but are distributed among a great many individuals, and re-transferred in some cases, many times. In regard to the debts of two or three large companies, I am personally acquainted with the place and parties where bonds are sold; and in regard to several companies, I have specific answers. Something like a general proportion may be made, which will furnish a tolerably correct idea as to the amount of railroad debt held in Europe and America. On this subject I think the popular opinion is erroneous. It is a common idea that most of our railroad debts are held in Europe. This is a mistake. I will state three or four facts which have not been taken into view:

1. The whole debt of the country, and especially of such a State as Ohio, is by no means as large in proportion to property, as most persons suppose.

2. The accumulation of wealth and of active capital in the last ten years has been enormous, and the result has been a large amount of capital seeking investment wherever there was a promise of large interest. A very large amount of railroad bonds did not bring more than 75 cents on

the dollar, and bore interest at seven per cent. on their face, which is more than nine per cent. income to the purchasers. These were sold in 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, when commercial paper of the highest character was not worth more than six per cent. in New York, Hartford and Boston. The temptation to buy these bonds was great, and when they were first and second bonds, the danger of loss was inconsiderable, because the roads would be worth this debt, whatever might become of other creditors.

3. A very large part of our whole railroad debt consisted in third mortgages and income bonds, whose character was not high enough to induce foreign capitalists to invest. They were disposed of at home, at low prices, and are now worth but little.

4. Since the crisis of 1857, the confidence in railroad securities has been greatly impaired, and as a consequence American securities have been sent home and sold in New York.

For these reasons, I doubt whether as large an amount of American railroad bonds are held abroad, as is generally supposed. I have, however, a number of facts, which will go far to determine the truth on this point.

The following is the distribution of railroad debts, as regards classification, viz:

1st mortgages	$30,590,550
2d mortgages	17,235,250
3d mortgages	8,129,300
Income bonds, floating debt and other mortgages	13,332,395
Aggregate	$69,287,495

There are some $5,000,000 of the *Dayton & Michigan*, and the *Mad River & Lake Erie*, which are not classified.

The table below, shows in what places bonds are held, so far as they are known to me, or have been returned by the officers of the companies:

	In Europe.	In America.
Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R.	Two-thirds.	One-third.
Eaton & Hamilton R. R.		Principally in New York.
Scioto & Hocking Valley	In Europe.	
Mansfield & Sandusky		Principally in N. Y., N. J., Conn., Mass. and Ohio.
Greenville & Miami		New York.
Piqua, Columbus & Indiana	$55,000 in Germany.	Balance in N. Y., Philadelphia & New England.
Iron Road		In Connecticut.
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula	One-half.	One-half.

	In Europe.	In America.
Springfield & Columbus....		In Boston.
Xenia & Belpre....................		In Ohio chiefly.
Cleveland, Zanesville & C..........		Sold in New York.
Dayton & Weston..................	Three-eighths.	Five-eighths.
Ohio & Mississippi...	$3,000,000	$7,000,000, chiefly in N. Y.
Marietta & Cincinnati Road....... .	$4,200,000	$3,570,000.
Toledo & Wabash Valley...........		Chiefly in N. Y. & N. Eng.

I find that the total debts of these fifteen roads amount to $33,261,000, and that of this (according to the foregoing statements) $10,061,000 are held in Europe, and $23,200,000 held in America; or, about *one-third* of the total debt is held in Europe, and two-thirds in America. I have no reason to doubt (for the reasons previously given) that any larger proportion of rail road bonds are held in Europe, if the whole number extant were included. Unfortunately for our own people, the European holders of bonds are well secured, and our own are not, in all cases. Of the $20,000,000 of third mortgage and income bonds, but a small portion will be paid. To counterbalance this, probably not much over one half their nominal amount was paid in money. Traced up to the actual receipt and expenditure of cash, probably not more than two-thirds of the nominal *cost* of our roads is represented by *money*. The other third is represented by discounts, exchange, and interest. The loss has not fallen on one party or class only, but has been shared by stockholders, creditors, contractors, and workmen; so that the burden has not been so severely felt as it would have been, had any one of these parties suffered the loss they appear to have done on paper. In regard to the State, it has gained double the whole cost of the roads, in the increased value of property, and the higher prices of produce.

VII. PROPERTY, DEBT AND TAXATION.

A new appraisement of the landed property of this State was made in 1859. The *equalized* return was not completed in time for this report. The county appraisements, however, I have, and from them can make some deductions and comparisons, which will aid in forming an idea of the just value, increase and relations of property.

1. The increase of value in property has been much less in the six years past than from 1847 to 1853. The reasons for this are two-fold: First, it required many years, under the new system of ascertaining real values, to

raise the appraisements up to the true cost. This had not been done wholly; but in 1853, the appraisement of property had probably reached the just point. It follows, of course, that subsequent to that, the increase of *appraised* values could not be as great. Secondly, from 1847 to 1853, there was an increase in the production of gold, in the United States, of *two hundred and fifty millions* of dollars. A large part of it was exported, but much of it remained and did its work of expanding the currency and exciting speculation. At the same time occurred the reduction of the Tariff, expanding foreign commerce, and the famine in Ireland, increasing the export of agricultural products; and, finally, the making of rail roads, which raised the price of all Ohio products. These were enough to produce a period of good commercial activity, increase the value of agricultural products, enlarge the amount of capital to be invested, and consequently the amount of improvements, and the demand for land. The height of this commercial expansion was attained in the summer of 1854; when it received its first check and gradually declined till the final crisis of 1857. This being the commercial history of the period from 1847 to 1859, it follows that the appraisement of 1853, and the valuation of personal property in the spring of 1854, represented the value of property in this State at the very highest point which it *commercially* attained, in that period. Any additional value which it has received since, is due to the *additional labor* put upon property by the people, to the *accumulation of capital by profits*—which goes on in proportion to the profits made—and to the increased crops, if there were such increase. How much this would amount to, in the aggregate, would be difficult to ascertain, although we shall have in future time (if our annual statistics are carefully obtained and preserved) the elements to solve the problem. The appraisements of 1859, made with more than usual care, will represent quite fairly the real increase of property in that time.

2. The *deficiency of increase*, or rather, the *retardation of property* as to values, in the last six years, has been chiefly in *town property*. This is obvious by taking the counties in the abstract at random. Thus—

	Farm Land.	Town Property.
Champaign	25 per cent. increase	17 per cent. increase
Clermont	25 " " "	— " " "
Fairfield	10 " " "	— " " decrease
Franklin	15 " " "	27 " " "
Guernsey	30 " " "	10 " " increase
Highland	33 " " "	25 " " "

Licking	10	per cent. increase	—	per cent. decrease
Miami	25	" " "	20	" " increase
Montgomery	28	" " "	14	" " "
Pickaway	25	" " "	25	" " decrease
Richland	45	" " "	35	" " "
Ross	20	" " "	20	" " "

The general equalization may have changed some of these results, and there are counties, such as Hamilton, Lucas, Meigs, and Scioto, where the reverse is true; but in a large number of towns, including some of the largest and best, property has, in the judgment of the assessors, rather diminished in value. This arises from the general cause I have already mentioned—the check given to commercial activity, and consequently to speculation and the demand for property, by the *reactions* of commerce, necessarily and inevitably attendant upon the sudden influx of gold and the expansion of foreign trade.

3. Notwithstanding these fluctuations of commerce, and this occasional retardation of town growth, the aggregate value of property in Ohio has materially increased. This will be seen in the result of the assessment of lands; especially in the most purely agricultural counties. The following brief table of comparative values, as returned by the assessors, will show this:

Counties.	1853.	1859.
	Average per acre.	Average per acre.
Adams	$9 98	$12 55
Allen	8 70	12 37
Athens	6 69	9 64
Champaign	24 80	30 89
Clermont	23 48	29 60
Clinton	20 24	26 06
Crawford	16 96	26 28
Darke	12 42	16 68
Fayette	21 14	26 64
Hancock	10 39	14 10
Highland	18 24	24 24
Knox	17 21	21 72
Meigs	8 99	14 97
Miami	28 34	35 76
Montgomery	37 08	47 00
Pickaway	23 72	29 81
Preble	23 89	32 81
Richland	15 91	22 22
Stark	24 41	29 35
Union	10 95	14 00
Warren	31 10	38 26
Aggregate	$394 14	$514 95
General average	$18 79	$23 57
Increase		25 pr. cent.

These twenty-one counties, with one or two exceptions, wholly agricultural, show an increase in the value of farm lands equal to 25 per cent. There are several counties appraised, both farms and towns, *below* the appraisement of 1853. There are several others in which there is no material change. The proportions of these classes are as follows:

Increased in value..............	60	counties.
Decreased in value...	12	"
No material change..	16	"

The *cost valuation* is, of course, always put considerably below the *selling price;* and justly, if for no other reason, for the obvious one, that there is a real difference in value between the price which A. pays to B. in *cash*, or only *one-fourth* or *one-third* cash. When cash is required, the number of competitors is greatly diminished; and price is diminished by the profit, whatever it may be, which A. can make on the use of two thirds the capital. The margin allowed for the diminution of price, by requiring cash, is, however, an arbitrary one, indeterminable by any fixed standard. Hence it is that the judgments of appraisers vary so much; and there is, in different counties, so great a variation in what the assessors seem to have assumed as the standard of value. This variance is intended to be remedied by the Board of Equalization, and no doubt is, in al arge degree. Great differences, however, exist between the real and the appraised values. In order to ascertain, if possible, something near the real value of property, as measured by the commercial standard, and the every day opinions of men, I requested the Recorders, in the last two years, to examine the deeds and mortgages recorded; if not the whole, yet enough to ascertain an average of the amount and value of farm lands sold. This was done for two successive years ending July 1, 1859. This would give nearly an accurate result for farm lands, but would be worthless for town lots, which I did not attempt to get. In some counties, I have all the land sold, and the average price. I give below a number of counties in which the whole quantity of land sold was given, and the average price, for the year 1857–58:

Counties.	Amount of Land sold.	Average price sold for per acre.
Coshocton	20.913 acres.	$17 00
Crawford	22,960 "	21 74
Franklin	21,414 "	35 23
Gallia	25,196 "	9 42
Greene	20,970 "	50 00
Jackson	31,028 "	7 98
Licking	32,433 "	23 44
Morgan	15,390 "	15 60
Portage	24,131 "	28 14
Scioto	26,580 "	8 56
Shelby	17,641 "	15 00
Wyandot	15,308 "	16 98
Aggregate	283,964 "	$249 09
Average	23,663 "	$20 75

The following is a table of the same counties, for the year ending July 1, 1859:

Counties.	Amount of Land sold.	Average price sold for per acre.
Coshocton	33.760 acres.	$16 50
Crawford	22,041 "	24 27
Franklin	27,836 "	34 10
Gallia	23,485 "	10 98
Greene	17,540 "	45 22
Jackson	12,513 "	13 16
Licking	34,760 "	21 30
Morgan	26,680 "	15 70
Portage	21,369 "	25 84
Scioto	21,861 "	13 00
Shelby	18.423 "	18 00
Wyandot	15,634 "	12 10
Aggregate	275,922 "	$250 17
Average	23,493 "	$20 84

From the above tables some important inferences may be drawn. The complete tables of prices for 1857–58 and 1858–59, were addressed to the Board of Equalization, and will be found attached (Nos. 14 and 15). The above counties, however, are sufficient to show the following facts:

1. Half of the counties have diminished in value, and half increased; and the general average of price shows that the value of land was almost exactly the same in 1858–59 that it was in 1857–58.

2. The counties which have increased in value (referring to the annexed tables), are very much scattered; the difference arising mainly from

some local advantage. The counties in the mineral region, and most of those in the north-west, have increased.

3. By comparison of the selling prices in the table, with the appraisements of the assessor, it will be seen that the appraisements come very near the commercial value.

4. The average sales of land are 23,000 acres per county, at $21 per acre; which gives an annual sale of 2,024,000 acres, at a commercial value of $42,072,000. As the State contains 25,000,000 acres, it follows that, in twelve years, an amount of land is sold equal to the whole surface of the State. This is probably quite true; for, notwithstanding there are many farms which continue in the same family for many years, there are many more which are transferred repeatedly in twelve years.

5. The last fact is one evidence of the rapid subdivision of lands. In my Report for 1857, (page 14) I stated the average amount of land held by each person, to be 90 83-100 acres. It is probably less now, and there are some counties in which the average size of farms is not more than fifty acres. This movement will go on a few years more, when the accumulation of capital will be invested in farm lands for the purposes of profit. In that case large farms will be necessary, and the small owners will be bought out, a process which is already commenced in several States.

2. TAXATION.—The era of a new appraisement, at a period of twelve years, from the first full establishment of the cash valuation, and uniform rates, on all species of property, renders a brief review of the progressive rates of valuation and taxation, both useful and instructive. The following short table will show the steps of this progress at intervals of four years:

	Ag. Valuation.	Ag. Taxation.
In 1847	$410,763,100	$2,842,002
In 1850	430,876,340	4,227,708
In 1855	860,877,354	8,954,511
In 1859	845,909,951	10,083,608

This table is a suggestive one; but will be more so when we examine the details, which made up the aggregate of taxes.

The following table shows the distribution of taxes in the same year:

	In 1847.	In 1850.	In 1855.	In 1859.
State Tax	$1,125,727	$1,413,830	$2,754,807	$2,997,918
County taxes	1,357,499	1,895,892	2,702,303	3,170,710
Town taxes			2,640,775	3,414,990
Professional tax	8,569	9,303	....	....
School house and special	209,166	754,684	....	....
Delinquencies, &c	148,769	165,756	493,781	500,000
Aggregate	2,842,002	4,227,708	8,954,511	10,083,608

Making now an analysis of the rates of increase, in each department, we find the following ratios for the twelve years, since 1846, when the new mode of taxation went into effect, viz:

Increase of whole tax	255 per cent.
Increase of State tax	165 "
Increase of local taxes	329 "
Increased amount raised by the State	$1,872,000
" " " by county and town	5,018,000

This statement is enough to show that the great increase of taxes, whether in amount or rate, has been caused by the local municipalities, and is mainly beyond the control of the Legislature. There are two points however, to which the attention of the citizen will be called, viz:

1. What is the increase of general rate, as it regards property?
2. What are the objects on which the increase has been expended?

The increase of the aggregate rate has been

In 1847 (on all property)	7 mills.
In 1850	9.1 "
In 1855	10.04 "
In 1859	12 "

This is certainly a considerable increase, but quite different from the one presented in the former statement. This shows that the taxes have actually increased 72 per cent., instead of 255. Let us now examine the increase in each department:

State tax in 1847	2.8 mills.
" " 1850	3.3 "
" " 1855	3.2 "
" " 1859	3.5 "

A very slight increase of State taxation has taken place, amounting to but 1-10 of a mill, or 7-10,000 of a dollar.

Let us now look at the local taxation;

Rate of local taxation in	1847	3.9	mills.
" "	1850	6.1	"
" "	1855	6.2	"
" "	1859	7.7	"

Here we see in another form the great increase of local taxation. It has not only increased 300 per cent in amount, but 100 per cent. in the rate.

Let us now deduct from the revenue raised, by State taxation, the amount paid to schools, and leave only the amount applied to the State Government, and its incidental expenses. We have this result. In 1847 and 1858 there was no State school fund, and therefore no deduction to be made:

Tax for State purposes in	1847	$1,125,727
" "	1850	1,413,830
" "	1855	1,462,287
" "	1859	1,645,991

If it be recollected that the canals have been the last two or three years a charge on the treasury, it will be seen that the amounts raised for State purposes, have been for the last ten years nearly stationary. This will be seen by the following rates:

In 1847	2.8	mills.
In 1850	3.3	"
In 1855	1.7	"
In 1859	1.8	"

There is, therefore, no citizen of Ohio, who does not pay a less rate, on the valuation of his property in 1859, than he did in 1847, for State purposes, although the actual sum of money raised for such purposes is greater.

This being the fact, let us inquire on what objects the money raised by taxation, has been expended?

By the Auditor's Report we find them to be these:

Debt and Interest	$1,055,119
Schools, School-houses and School Libraries	2,740,000
Roads	405,352
Railroads	494,457

Bridges	$401,167
Public Buildings	276,036
County Poor	280,376
County Purposes	1,313,327
City, Town and Borough Purposes	1,450,000
Township Purposes	280,000
Special Taxes and Forfeitures	800,000
General State Revenue	590,870

It will be here seen that after *deducting* the local taxes for schools, roads, railroads, bridges, public buildings and infirmaries, the support of the city, borough, township and county municipalities, cost *five-fold* more than the State government. Of the whole $10,000,000 raised in this State by taxation, less than 6 per cent. was raised for the general purposes of the State. The proportion for general objects stand thus:

Interest and Sinking Fund	10	per cent.
State Expenditures	6	"
Schools	28	"
Poor, including Townships	4	"
County Improvements	16	"
Counties	13	"
City, Town and Borough	16	"

The whole amount of State expenditures and interest on the public debt and sinking fund, is but 16 per cent. on the whole amount of taxation.

In 1857 I estimated the whole amount of taxes paid by the people of Ohio at $14,673,298. In the year 1859 the revenues collected by the General Government on imported goods were about $50,000,000, of which at least one-tenth were paid by the people of Ohio. The amount and distribution of taxes paid in 1859, were:

For State Purposes, including the Interest on the Public Debt and Sinking Fund	$1,645,989
On School Purposes	2,740,000
For Local Purposes of all kinds (exclusive of Schools)	5,669,011
Paid to the General Government by Custom House Duties	5,000,000
Paid by Ohio in 1859	$15,054,080

The amount is but little more than for 1857, but would have been greater, had the U. S. Government received the same amount from revenue duties. Assuming the basis of $845,000,000 of property (the new appraisement only appearing in 1860). The aggregate of taxes paid by the people of Ohio, in 1859, is 1.8 per cent. This is a high ratio, but is in no way dependent upon the State authorities. One-third is levied by the U. S. Government in a way not to be seen or felt, and nearly one-half is raised by town and county authorities for their own local purposes.

8. DEBTS OF RECORD.—In three successive years, I have procured the amount of the Mortgage and Judgment Debts of this State. Taken in connection with the Railroad and Bank Debts, and the State and Municipal Debts, (all of which are known) and also with the amount of Exports, we have sufficient data to determine with much accuracy, the entire Debt of all classes.

The Record Debt for three years stands as follows:

Amount of Mortgages................	$38,548,226	$25,650,000	$30,747,033
Amount of Judgments...............	7,500,000	9,587,000	9,746,313
Amount of R. R. Mortgages...........	55,000,000	61,455,111	61,455,111
Aggregate......................	$101,048,226	$96,692,111	$101,948,457

In 1857, I apprehend, several of the Recorders included R. R. Mortgages; and if so, the Mortgage Debt of that year is several millions too much,—this I suppose to be the fact. So also, the Railroad Mortgages include the debts of three lines, the larger part of which lie out of the State. The entire amount of Lien Mortgages are, however, recorded in this State, and are a charge on the property of the Companies here. On the other hand, we find that the Mortgage Debt increased from 1858 to 1859, $5,007,033 and the Judgment Debt is gradually increasing from year to year. The *subsisting* debt, secured by mortgage, is that of two years, for, by an examination of the records it appears that Mortgage Debts were an *average time* of two years. The *subsisting* Debt of Record, therefore, on the 1st of January, 1860 was:

Record Debt of 1858..	$25,650,000
Record Debt of 1859..	30,747,033
Judgment Debt of 1859..	9,746,313
Railroad Debt of 1859...	61,455,111
Aggregate Record Debt....................................	$127,548,957

Now, it will be observed, that the Railroad Mortgages cover only the Railroads. They are not a lien upon any species of lands, either farm or town; and that if they were all foreclosed and sold it would not affect the value of private property at all. Hence, if we would ascertain the amount of Record Debt, on the farms, town lots and real property, we must deduct the Railroad Debts, which leaves $65,093,346, as a lien upon the landed property of the people. We find, by the Auditor's Report, that the value of farm lands and town property was $594,714,004. Hence, we find that the entire liens upon property is an *average* of 11 per cent. on the appraised value of property; but there are many counties where the average is less than that, and there is a large portion of the State which has no lien upon it of any kind. No more conclusive proof can be given of the small amount of debt due by the people of Ohio (*relatively* to many communities) than is thus furnished by these statistics. In 1857 I made an estimate on these data, of the *entire debt*, of all kinds, private, corporate, commercial and State. I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of that statement, and repeat it here with the corrections made by the last years' statistics. In round numbers, we have:

State Debt	$16,500,000
Counties and Cities	12,000,000
Record Debt (*vide* page 52)	127,548,457
Banks and Bankers	25,000,000
Debts of Commerce—importations	25,000,000
Debts of Retailers	25,000,000
Debts of Individuals, not included above in articles of consumption, &c.	20,000,000
Aggregate	$251,048,457
From this should be deducted Railroad Debts, because only a lien upon the Roads	61,455,111
Debts of the people	$189,593,346

Of the above amount I estimate there is due to persons out of the State, $65,000,000, viz:

From the State	$15,000,000
Municipalities	10,000,000
Record Debt	5,000,000
To Banks	10,000,000
Debts of Commerce	25,000,000
	65,000,000

Assuming the whole aggregate debt, including Railroads, at *two hundred and fifty millions*, and it is little more than *one-fourth* the property of the State. Deducting the Railroad Debt and the debt of the people is 20 per cent. The debt due *out of the State* which when we are looking to the wealth of the State, *as a State*, is the true test, and it is 7 per cent. on the property.

VIII. SOCIAL STATISTICS.

This is one of the most interesting branches of statistical inquiry. In my last Report (1858,) I gave the detailed result of my inquiries into the number and condition of the infirm and dependent classes. That part in relation to the insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb and blind, and that part of pauperism which arises from the retail of spirituous liquors, need not be repeated; full information on all these points was there furnished. The parts of social statistics reported to me by the county officers, relate to—1. New Structures. 2. Marriages. 3. Wills and administration. 4. Naturalizations. 5. Crimes and punishments. 6. Suicides, murders and casualties. 7. Pauperism. 8. Education—public, corporate, parochial and private. On the last head—education—I have furnished, as far as possible, the statistics of colleges, seminaries and schools, (not receiving public aid,) making, with the statistics of the public schools, a complete review and synopsis of the education of the pupils. To these I have added the programme of instruction in our colleges and schools.

1. New Structures.—These are one part of our social movements; for as population increases, new houses are built, and store-houses, school houses and churches are added. If we take a community in this State, living in the ordinary way, and of large size, it will *average* 6 persons to the whole number of structures of every kind. The fact, then, that the number of structures, including many which are not dwelling houses, (probably one-third the whole number,) does not make an estimate based on the *ratio* inaccurate, at least till society becomes so old, that many of the new structures are merely rebuilding old ones.

Number of new structures in 1858	10,400
" " " 1859	9,200
Aggregate of two years	19,000

There was a falling off in 1859, of more than a thousand, in the erection of buildings, and this corresponds with the other fact, that town growth has been seriously retarded since 1857. If we may take these two years as a fair test, and an average of 6 to each structure, it will give not far from my estimate of 55,000 per annum as the growth of population.

2. Marriages.—We get the marriages, as I remarked in former reports, with tolerable accuracy; falling short a little, in consequence of persons in some religious bodies preferring to publish the *bans* of marriage in church, to getting a license. The number, however, is small. The marriages for three successive years, making allowance for some counties which failed to return them, (only *one* in 1859,) were:

In 1857	22,400
In 1858	22,428
In 1859	20,505

The diminution which has taken place in some counties, may be seen by the following returns from Hamilton and Cuyahoga.

	Hamilton.	Cuyahoga.
In 1857	2,710	881
In 1858	2,606	828
In 1859	2,432	784

The number of marriages in these populous counties has diminished 375 in the past three years. This corresponds with the comparative diminution in structures, and town growth.

3. Wills and Administrations.—The number of these in 1859, were:

Wills	2,013
Administrations	2,602

I know not that we can make any practical inference from these facts, except this very obvious one, that only a small portion of the persons who die either leave a will, or have their estates administered upon. A large part of those who die are children, or persons without tangible property, and a large part of the remainder take no precaution about their estates, which often descend quietly to the heirs without any action of the law.

4. Naturalizations.—The naturalizations of the last two years, were:

In 1858	4,601
In 1859	8,933

It will be seen that the naturalizations were nearly doubled in 1859. This class of statistics generally depends largely upon the excitement of elections. In the fall of 1859, a large nnmber of voters were drawn out, and a large number naturalized in the towns. Making due allowance for this, it is obvious a part of this increase is due to a large immigration in

1854. Of those naturalized in United States Courts, I have no return of their nativities; but for all others, their nativities were as follows:

	1858.	1859.
England, Scotland and Wales	642	796
Ireland	595	1,881
Germany	2,313	4,720
All others	431	637

The German immigration exceeds all others, and still continues in a very large stream.

5. CRIMES AND THEIR PUNISHMENTS.—This table (23) is very full and complete; so was that of the preceding year. They present this result:

	Against the person.	Against Property.	Against Statutes.	Total Indictments.
In 1858	807	987	1,759	3,553
In 1859	657	966	1,615	3,493
Decrease	150	21	144	60

There is some discrepancy in the details, from the want of discrimination, in a few cases, as to the offense. There are *three* counties wanting only. With these, the total number of indictments would probably amount to 3,600, and be nearly the same with last year.

The number of convictions were:

In 1858	1,234
In 1859	1,495

The proportion of convictions has increased, but is still much less than one-half.

The view of crime is not complete without taking into view the police offenses of the cities. The following are the reports of the mayors of Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus:

Cincinnati	6,844
Cleveland	1,478
Columbus	245
Police offenses	8,567

A large number (say *one-third*) were for offences against the State; but of these not one-fourth were ever brought to trial before a jury. No less than *thirteen hundred* were from drunkenness, and probably many more indirectly. Taking out 500, as near the number of those persons who were indicted, and adding the remainder to the whole number of indictments, and we have 11,700 as the total of crimes and offences committed in 1859. To this we should add some 500 more, for Toledo, Dayton, and other large towns. The whole aggregate will be above 12,000, and but little different from last year.

6. SUICIDES, MURDERS, AND CASUALTIES.—This is a very interesting branch of our social statistics. The crimes of violence in Ohio are quite numerous, and suicide has evidently increased in the last two or three years. We cannot tell exactly how far, until we have the returns of several years. The reports of the last two years (estimating 11 counties not returned in 1859) were as follows (*vide* table 24):

	In 1859.	In 1858.
Murders	50	60
Suicides	68	70
Casualties	275	310
Aggregates	393	440

This would seem to show a decrease in each of these results, but as in 1858, a large number of counties were estimated for, the aggregate may not be exact. The number of *casualties* has diminished sensibly, and chiefly in railroad accidents. Very little loss or damage now occurs from that cause.

7. PAUPERISM.—The whole number of paupers in 1859 (*vide* table 25) is 18,183, being an increase over 1858 of 3,025—a decided increase. Of these, 8,265 were supported in infirmaries, and 9,118 were out-door poor, or supported by townships. The charitable institutions of Cincinnati, and the out-door poor of Dayton, and some other towns, are not included. If they had been, the aggregate would have exceeded *twenty thousand*. It has been said that the "out-door" poor are frequently but repetitions of the same persons, and that they receive but temporary relief. This is true, and would be a substantial objection to placing them among "paupers," were it not for another fact: that each year presents the same number, and they even increase; so that this number is fairly the proportion of paupers which belongs to this State. They accumulate in the large towns, because there every preparation is made to incommodate them, and thus tempt them to go there. Asylums, infirmaries, hospitals, orphan houses, and refuge houses, form an attraction to the minds of the poor, disabled, diseased, and infirm.

8. STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.—In this article I propose to make a review of the entire education of this State, connected with its origin, history and progress. This will be done in the following order:

1. Origin of Land Grants;
2. State assumption of School Funds;
3. Executive action;
4. Legislative action;
5. Progress of the School System;
6. Taxation for School Purposes;
7. Social action;
8. Statistics of all Branches of Public Education;
9. Statistics of Private, Parochial, and Corporate Education;
10. Programme of the Course of Studies in Colleges and Universities.

History and statistics are not the same, but they are often included in the same boundaries, and one often includes the other. If we were asked for the history of a State or nation, in material progress, in people, or arts, strength, or magnitude, that history must be written almost wholly in statistical characters; and even if we were to trace the progress of causes, and the effects of those causes, they could not be so well expressed as if we were to give a statistical account, in chronological periods, from the first appearance of the germ through its successive developments. On the other hand, if we would give a statistical view of education or intellectual progress, we must connect its several parts with some history of their origin and relations. It is this necessity which obliges me briefly to add, at least, a chronological history of our educational system to the tables, which express the facts of its condition.

Schools of instruction are in Ohio, as in all communities, divided into two classes: 1. Those which are sustained, in whole or in part, by public funds, and regulated by law; and 2. Those which are sustained by private funds or charities, and regulated at the discretion of individuals, or of corporations. I shall consider these separately, and endeavor to present a concise and yet perfect view of each. The statistics of private and corporate schools have never been obtained, but are essential to a correct view of the amount and character of our school instruction. After an extensive and laborious correspondence with numerous persons, I am able to present what is substantially the correct statistics of our private and corporate instruction.

1. Of the Public School System.—The cession, by the original States, especially Virginia, of lands claimed by them, north of the Ohio River, was the origin of the public school system of the northwestern States. In May, 1785, the "Ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the western territory," was perfected by Congress. By one of its provisions, a *thirty-sixth* part of every township was expressly reserved from sale "for the maintenance of public schools within said township." A township was, by law, to be six miles square, and, therefore, to contain thirty-six square miles, of 640 acres each, since called "sections." The grant of a thirty-sixth part was, therefore, the grant of a section, containing 640 acres, to each township. When the public lands were surveyed, a particular section was set off, in each township, as the "school section," and this portion of public land was for a long time the only support or endowment of the public schools. In 1787, the Ordinance for the government of the Northwestern Territory was passed, by which the provisions of the land ordinance were confirmed, and a solemn declaration made, that "Schools, and the means of Education, shall forever be encouraged." In a subsequent contract for the sale of a large body of lands to the Ohio Company, *two entire townships* were granted for the endowment of a university; and in a contract, with John Cleve Symmes, for the sale of lands between the Miami rivers, another entire township was granted for an academy, or college.

As Ohio contains (*vide* statistics of 1857) 25,576,960 acres, the government grant for public schools was:

Schools	710,471 acres.
Colleges	69,120 "
Aggregate	779,591 "

Looking to the assessed value of property, and to the actual value and locations of these townships, the public land granted to schools in this State, if retained to the present time, would be worth *twenty millions of dollars*. If, however, it had been retained, schools either would not have been established, or have been supported wholly by taxation. The lands also would not have been successfully cultivated; and perhaps the schools of the State have derived as much advantage from the sale of the school lands as would be now derived from them, if they were retained, at their full value. The taxation for schools now exceeds the interest on forty-five millions, and is sustained, chiefly, by the high value of lands, arising from cultivation.

Although the Ordinance of 1785 had solemnly guaranteed the setting apart of "*one thirty-sixth part*" of the northwestern territory, for purposes of public instruction, yet there were several barriers in the way of the practical reception of this grant. Prior to the formation of the State government, Congress made large grants for special purposes within the bounds of Ohio, viz:

1, The grant of 12,000 acres, in tracts of 4,000 acres each, to the Society of United Brethren, for propagating the gospel among the heathen, in trust for the Christian Indians of the Muskingum. These tracts were located at the missionary stations of Schoenbrun, Gnattenhutten, and Salem, and were subsequently reconveyed to the United States, in consideration of certain provisions made for the benefit of the Society, and of the surviving remnant of Indians.

2. The tract between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers was reserved, by Virginia, from her cession to the United States, for the satisfaction of land bounties, issued to her troops, upon the old continental establishment. This tract included the greater part of ten or twelve counties.

3. In the same manner, what is called the Western Reserve, constituting now twelve counties, were granted the State of Connecticut, in lieu of her claim under the charter of Charles, to extend her boundaries, through the State of Ohio, to the Pacific Ocean.

4. The U. S. Military District was granted in 1796, to satisfy the land bounties made by Congress to the officers and soldiers of the Revolution. This grant was chiefly in the counties of Coshocton, Muskingum, Licking, Tuscarawas, Knox, Holmes, Morrow, Delaware, and Franklin.

5. A large part of the public lands of Ohio were yet possessed by the Indians, whose title must be extinguished before the grant of Congress could take effect.

From this statement of the grants of Congress to other parties, it appears that if no compensation was made to this State for lands previously given away, that scarcely more than half the original grant of one thirty-sixth part of the public lands would be conceded to the State of Ohio.

To remedy this deficiency, the Ohio Convention of 1802 accepted the proposition made by Congress, to form a State government, and conceding an equivalent for the school sections, where the same had previously been sold or disposed of (as was the case in some instances), with this important *proviso*, viz: that Congress shall make a like donation, equal to the one thirty-sixth part of the amount of the lands in the U. S. Military Tract, for the support of schools in that tract, and the same for the support of schools in the Virginia Reservation, so far as the unlocated lands of that tract will supply the provision; and that a donation of the same kind shall be made to the inhabitants of the Connecticut Reserve; and that of all the lands which may be hereafter purchased of the Indian tribes, within the State of Ohio, the one thirty-sixth part shall be given, as aforesaid, for public schools. Congress, by the act of March, 1803, assented to this proviso, enacting that these, and all other grants for this purpose, shall be held by the Legislature in trust for this use, and for no other intent or purpose whatever.

In conformity with this grant and contract, Congress appropriated to the U. S. Military District, 72,000 acres, or about one thirty-fourth part of the whole District. By subsequent enactments, an amount equivalent to about one thirty-sixth part of the Virginia Military District was appropriated. In different acts of Congress, 93,758 acres were appropriated to the Western Reserve. So, also, one thirty-sixth part of the Moravian Grant, afterwards reconveyed to the United States, was set apart for schools. In this manner the whole thirty-sixth part of the surface of Ohio, originally guaranteed in the Ordinance of 1785, has been devoted to the establishment and maintenance of public schools in Ohio.

By different acts of the Legislature, and votes of the people within the several districts, the lands of U. S. Military District, the Western Reserve, the Virginia Military District, and the Moravian Missions, and other school lands, were severally sold, and the money loaned to the State in perpetuity, the interest on it being paid pro rata to the several schools. This constitutes the bulk of the "Irreducible Debt" of Ohio.

By the statement of F. M. Wright (Auditor of State), the several school funds, and the interest on them were, in 1858, as follows, viz:

	Principal.	Interest.
Section 16 school fund	$1,894,385	$110,499
Western Reserve school fund	256,121	15,310
Virginia Military school fund	154,790	12,096
U. S. Military school fund	120,272	7,216
Section 29 school fund	66,632	3,721
Moravian school fund	3,160	189
Aggregate	$2,495,360	$149,031

2. EXECUTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS.—Having thus stated the foundations laid for public education, by the Congress of the Confederation* and the early founders of Ohio, I will briefly notice the action of the executive and legislative departments of this State, in furthering the original intention and establishing the present School System. In this review, it is pleasing to find all the Chief Magistrates, and all the most esteemed men, of all opinions and parties, coinciding in the high value placed upon the education of the people, and its necessity to the maintenance of morality and religion, freedom and intelligence.

Commencing with the administration of Governor St. Clair, the subject of education occupied the serious attention of the first session of the Territorial Legislature, held at Cincinnati in September, 1799.† The Governor brought the subject to the attention of that body, and they instructed their Delegate, William Henry Harrison, (since President) to urge upon Congress the passage of such laws as might be necessary to secure titles to such lands as were granted by the Ordinances of 1785 and 1787.

When the Constitution was formed, in 1802, a section was put in the Bill of Rights declaring that no laws should be passed to prevent the poor from participating in all the benefits of the schools, academies and colleges, which were thus endorsed by the public lands, and the doors of these institutions should be open to scholars of every grade, without distinction or preference whatever.

The first Message delivered to a Legislature of the State of Ohio was in 1803, when Governor Edward Tiffin congratulated the Legislature on the liberal grants of land made by the United States for the purpose of education and religion, advantages which he thought superior to those which, perhaps, any other country could boast of. In 1804, he again referred to the subject. The first act in relation to school lands was that of 1803, which provided for improvement leases. This act was repealed in 1804. In the years 1809 and 1810, Governor Samuel Huntington commended schools and seminaries to the patronage and encouragement of the State.

In 1810, Governor Meigs congratulated the State on its endowments for schools.

In 1816, Governor Thomas Worthington said, "The opportunity for acquiring an education in Ohio has hitherto been confined to the few, and as a general dissemination of learning necessarily conduces to the improvement of morals and behavior, while in effect it gives to the people a more extensive knowledge of their rights, it becomes the Legislature of a free State to adopt measures co-extensive with their means to accomplish these objects."

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* The Constitution was not then (1785) formed.

† Burnet's Notes on the North Western Territory.

At this period, the State had been organized thirteen years, and no practical use had been made of the grants for public schools, and, as said by the Governor, education was confined to the few.

In the session of 1816–17, two acts were passed in relation to schools, of some importance; one enabling library and school societies to be incorporated, and the other for leasing school lands.

Governor Worthington, in his Message of 1817, pointed out one of the evils attending the then state of education, and the mode of remedying it. This was by a distinct institution for the education of teachers, which now, at the distance of forty years, under the name of normal schools, is deemed one of the necessities of the age. In 1858–9, we had three normal schools, two of them private institutions in this State, which are resorted to by teachers, and have doubtless, performed a good work.

Considering that there was then no free schools in the State, and that the teachers employed were often both ignorant and profligate, the following passage from the Message of 1817, marks out a plan well adapted to the wants of the time, and which is the *first outline* of the system now in practical operation.

"In the formation of a superstructure, the foundation must be solid, to make it lasting and useful. If we expect in our youth religion, morality and knowledge, suitable teachers must be employed to produce this effect. With a view to aid in effecting this desirable object, I recommend to the consideration of the General Assembly, the propriety of establishing at the seat of government a free school, at which shall be taught the different branches of an English education, at the expense of the State, to such number of boys, the children of parents unable to educate them, and no others, as the Legislature may deem proper; that whenever young men thus educated shall become qualified for that purpose, they shall, when proper salaries are furnished them, have the preference of employment in the public schools of this State, and shall be obliged to serve as teachers of schools until they are twenty-one years of age, and afterward, so long as they conduct themselves well, shall have the preference of employment. The whole to be under such regulations as the Legislature may from time to time adopt."

It may be added here, without impropriety, that Governor Worthington was the founder of the State Library. He appropriated a part of the contingent fund to the purchase of the first books put in the Library.

In 1820-22, Governor Ethan Allen Brown, earnestly and elaborately treated the subject of schools in his Messages to the Legislature. Notwithstanding the general depression of property at that period, in the Western States, the *first act* was passed which authorized the *levy of a tax for school purposes.* This was the first practical step in founding our present system of attaining a revenue for such uses.

In December, 1822, by the resignation of Governor Brown, Allen Trimble (Speaker of the Senate) became acting Governor, and in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly, appointed a committee to "*report a system of education* adapted to common schools." This committee had been recommended by Governor Worthington in the session of 1818-19. He recommended that it "shall form a Board for school purposes, and who, in the recess of the Legislature, shall collect such information, relative to the school funds of the State, and who shall lay before the next Legislature such a system for the establishment of elementary schools throughout the State, as they may be enabled to devise from all the information to be obtained on the subject." The resolution for the appointment of this committee was not adopted by the Legislature, as we have seen, till 1822, when Governor Trimble appointed the following persons, viz: Caleb Atwater, John Collins, James Hoge, Nathan Guilford, Ephraim Cutler, Josiah Barber, and James M. Bell. No formal report from this committee appears to be on record, but it is known that its members exerted themselves in favor of a system of free schools as now established.

In 1823, Governor Jeremiah Morrow made a strong recommendation of general education, and in February, 1825, the Legislature passed a law establishing a tax of *a half mill* for school purposes, to be levied on the general list by the County Commissioners.

In December, 1826, Governor Allen Trimble spoke in the strongest language of the benefits to be expected from a system of general education. In this session (1827) an act was passed for the sale of the school lands, if the people authorized it by vote, and also an act supplementary to the act passed in 1825. A State fund for the support of schools was also established by the State, guaranteeing the payment of six per cent. interest on the monies resulting from the sale of school lands and salt lands.

In February, 1829, another act, amendatory of the school laws, was passed.

In December, 1830, Governor Trimble, retiring from office, said: "Our common schools have gradually increased under the law for their regulation and support. Our numerous academies and colleges are in a flourishing condition, and are all receiving a gradual accession of students. Our female academies are increasing, and a deeper interest is felt throughout the State for the instruction of this most interesting part of the population."

In 1831, Governor Duncan M'Arthur said: "Our schools and colleges should always receive the most favorable consideration of the Legislature."

In 1832 and 1833, Governor Lucas commended the public schools to the Legislature, and said: "The importance of perfecting such a system cannot be too forcibly impressed upon your consideration."

In 1836, the General Government having a larger revenue than it needed, appropriated the surplus to the several States, of which about *two millions* fell to the share of Ohio. A question arose as to what should be done with this large sum. In his Message, on retiring, Governor Lucas said: "On this subject I have thought much, and can devise no plan for the application of this money, that would be likely to diffuse its benefits to every class of the community, more than its application to the support of Common Schools. I would, therefore, recommend to your consideration, in the most express manner, the propriety of constituting it, at once, a Common School fund, to be *irrevocable;* the State to become the Trustee of said fund." This recommendation was of the highest importance, for, as I shall show, under another head, it was the origin and main cause of the act of March, 1838, which carried this recommendation into practical effect.

In 1836 and 1837, Governor Vance urged upon the Legislature the maintenance and encouragement of the Schools, and particularly the appropriation of the revenue of the surplus fund derived from the General Government, to that object. He urged specially that this fund was derived from the lands and should belong to the poor, who would receive its benefit by establishing free schools. This recommendation of Governors Lucas and Vance was finally adopted by the act of March, 1838.

The successive Governors of Ohio, since that time, Corwin, Shannon, Bartley, Bebb, Ford, Wood, Medill, and Chase, have all sustained and advocated the support and encouragement of the school system. Indeed, it is honorable to the State of Ohio that all its leading men have sustained the policy of free public schools, in which the poor should be equally entitled to the public instruction, and by which the entire mass of the people should finally be educated up to the level of that active intelligence and sound morals by which alone a Republican Government can be permanently sustained.

3. ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF SCHOOL LEGISLATION.—I have already referred, in the foregoing brief survey of executive action and encouragement in regard to the school system, to several of the most important laws on that subject; but neither the history nor statistics of school legislation can be understood without a chronological statement of the origin and substance of those laws which make epochs in the school movement. Nor can that be understood without referring to some of the social movements immediately connected with them. I shall make this statement in the briefest terms.*

1. The Ordinance of May, 1785, for ascertaining the mode of disposing of the public lands, and the subsequent Ordinance of 1787, for the government of the North Western Territory, was the real and substantial foundation of our school system. The acceptance of this by the State of Ohio, on coming into the Union, made it impossible that either the National Government, or the State, could withhold from the purpose of education the *one thirty-sixth part of the land* of the State, dedicated to it by the original confedoration. If we take the present *average* valuation of land for taxation, and from that deduct *one-third*, as the value added by the improvement of adjacent lands, we shall find that the national grant for education in this State, if preserved to this day, is worth twelve millions of dollars, though not an acre of it were in cultivation. It is true that the interest of this fund would be wholly insufficient to support our present schools, but it was the foundation of them, and the stimulus by which the public mind was excited to greater efforts.

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*In this article, I have used freely the "Manual of the School System," by James W. Taylor, the "Statistical Review" of Popular Efforts, by W. T. Coggeshall, and the "Transactions of the College of Teachers."

2. I have noticed the laws attempting to lease the school lands, and to incorporate school societies and libraries. These, however, were ineffectual, and it became evident that, as the lands in their wild state could yield no income, eventually a school tax must be levied. In January, 1821, the first act for this purpose was passed. The substance of this was, that by vote of the people, in each township, the trustees were to lay it off *into school districts*, that the householders, in each school district, might assemble and elect a *school committee* of three, and that the property of all persons residing in the district was liable to *tax*, levied by the school committee, for the purpose of building school houses and supplying the deficiency of money, for the support of teachers, not paid by parents and guardians.

This law constituted an epoch in one particular, that of establishing the principle of *taxation for the support of schools*. The law itself was not imperative, either as to school or tax, and this taken in connection with the fact that there was then little money in the country, and that the benefits of public schools were little understood, caused the law to be inoperative in most sections of the State, and the want of schools was still felt and acknowledged by public men.

3. The committee appointed by Governor Trimble, in 1822, of which Caleb Atwater, Ephraim Cutler, and Nathan Guilford were the most active, continued their efforts in private as well as public, which exertions, with the strong recommendations of Governor Morrow and the fortunate need of the school friends in aid of the canal interests, resulted in the school law of February, 1825. The main and important feature of this act was, that the County Commissioners were directed to levy *half a mill on the dollar* "to be appropriated for the use of common schools, in their respective counties." The difference between this act and that of 1821 was, that the act of 1821 made the levy of the tax *voluntary*, on the part of the school district, and the act of 1825 made the levy of a tax *imperative* throughout the State. The assessment was, in 1825, *half* a mill; in 1829, *three-fourths;* in 1836, *one and a half mills.*

The value of this act consisted mainly in the fact that, after thirty years of effort on the part of the most intelligent and patriotic men of the State, the *principle* was finally established, that a *tax should be levied on the whole property of the State, for the support of common schools.* Commendable as this act was, it was very inefficient in practice. How inefficient it was, may be seen by the following reference to the property and assessments of the State:

	Property.	School Tax.	
In 1825	$59,527,336	$29,763	½ Mill Tax
In 1841	100,851,837	50,425	– Mill Tax

On the supposition that this law was unchanged, it would have raised but $50,000 in 1841, when the State had 1,530,000 inhabitants, or not over *ten cents* to each child or youth entitled to the benefit of the schools. In Cincinnati, and a few towns where the friends of public education exerted themselves, the common schools were established, but accomplished little more than an *example* of such institutions, till more efficient laws were enacted. The benefit derived from the principle established in the law of 1825 was, however, invaluable, and accomplished, as a germinating seed, the most fruitful results.

4. The next most important act of legislation, (that of March, 1838,) was due mainly to a popular impulse, arising from the discussions of the college of teachers. An institution called the "Academic Institute" held regular meetings* in Cincinnati for the discussion of educational questions. The leaders in this movement were Albert Pickett and Alexander Kinmont, both teachers. In consequence of the interest taken in this subject they called a general convention of the friends of education in the Mississippi Valley, in June, 1831. From this arose the "Western College of Teachers," which continued for fourteen years, till 1845, carrying on the most fresh and animated discussions on all the controverted and interesting points of education, till it finally accomplished, in the excitement of popular feeling and the liberal acts of legislation, all the ends for which it was instituted. Among the first objects of interest was the inefficiency of the school system and the ignorance of teachers. These points were debated until the principles necessary to action and improvement were determined. Looking to an efficient school law, the college of teachers passed a resolution that, it would greatly advance the interests of education in the West, for teachers and friends of education to hold periodical conventions at the seats of Government, in the different States, during the session of the General Assembly. In pursuance of this resolution a convention of teachers and friends of education was held at Columbus, assembling on the 13th of January, 1836. Of this convention, Governor Lucas was Presi-

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* Mr. Coggeshall's "Statistical Review."

dent, Dr. Hoge, Vice President, and Milo G. Williams, Secretary. Prior to this time, in the then administration of Governor Vance, Professor Calvin E. Stowe had been appointed an agent of the State to visit Prussia and obtain information on the Prussian system of instruction. He had now just returned, and was a member of the convention. The Prussian schools were discussed, lectures delivered and debates held. The subject of common schools was referred to a committee, and on the 15th of January the committee reported, by E. D. Mansfield, pointing out the defects of the school law and recommending amendments, chiefly in relation to the appointment of a Superintendent of common schools. The requisition of higher qualifications on the part of teachers, the greater responsibility and additional duties of the examiners, and the establishment of school libraries and the collection of school statistics by means of reports. This report was adopted in the form of a memorial to the Legislature, and all its recommendations have since been embodied in the school laws, although the office of Superintendent and the establishment of school libraries, have met with a vigorous opposition.

The convention of the friends of education met again in the winter of 1836–37, and recommended the substance of the acts of March, 1838, which was adopted by the Legislature, and made one of the most important school epochs of the State. Governor Lucas, who was President of the Educational Convention of 1836, was also Governor in previous years, and on retiring had recommended the irrevocable appropriation of the interest on the surplus fund and other trust monies, to the support of schools. This was strongly seconded by the Educational Convention, and the result was the act of March 7th, 1838. The main part of this law was the establishment of a permanent school fund, which, although it has since been partially repealed, re-enacted, modified and greatly enlarged in proportion to the wants of the State, yet, like the act of 1825, settled a principle, and was the *immediate* cause of advancing the common schools into a state of greater activity and usefulness. By the act of 1838, the common school fund was to consist of "the interest on the surplus revenue, at five per cent., the interest on the proceeds of salt lands, the revenue from banks, insurance and bridge companies, and other funds to be *annually provided by the State to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.*" Considering that the population of the State was then only half of what it is now, and that the benefit and necessity of general education was not then impressed so strongly on the popular mind, and that the property of the State had not more than a tenth of its present value, the legislation of 1838 must be regarded as extremely liberal.

The law of 1838 embraced other important features of which one was the provision for the erection of school houses. The law had made provision for these since 1821, but requiring so large a proportion of householders, and so complicated, as to produce little practical good. The act of 1838 enabled a *majority* of the voters present, being householders, to determine, by vote, on the erection and purchase of a lot, and how much money should be raised, and also authorized the directors to sell or exchange the houses, and reinvest the funds. Since that time, the building of school houses has become more frequent, and the time is not distant when every school district in the State will have a house devoted to education, at once neat and commodious.

5. I pass over various laws amending those in force, increasing or diminishing the amount of tax to be levied, making alterations in the details of the school regulations, and creating and abolishing the office of Superintendent, till we come to the action under the Constitution of 1850. That instrument provided that, 1. All trust funds, whether from the sale of lands or otherwise, entrusted to the State for educational or religious purposes, shall be forever preserved inviolate and undiminished; and the income arising therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations. 2. The General Assembly shall make such provision, by taxation or otherwise, in addition to the income of the trust funds, or with them, as "will secure *a thorough and efficient system* of common schools throughout the State; but no religious or other sect shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of this State."

It is plain that the direction to secure *a thorough and efficient system* of common schools was an obligation to do a great deal more than had been done. This obligation was fulfilled by the act of March 14th, 1853. This act was, in some respects, a compilation of existing laws, but contained some new and important features. The principal part of these were as follows, viz:

1. THE BOARDS OF EDUCATION.—These are composed of the directors and clerk of each sub-district in the township, a majority of whom constitute a quorum. For this purpose the township was made a district, and

the school districts sub-districts, for the election of directors and clerks. These constitute, therefore, a Township Board of Education, which is made a corporate body, with power to buy, sell, exchange, and erect buildings upon lands for school purposes. This Board has the jurisdiction over the establishment of schools, and control schools and the course of study to be pursued.

2. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education were authorized to establish such High Schools as the public interest required—the youth are to be graded into the Primary and High School Departments. In determining the cost and kind of buildings for High Schools, a vote is to be taken of those authorized to vote in that district.

3. SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—The law directs a levy of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar valuation of property, which is devoted to furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the common schools of the State, and provides that every family in each district shall be entitled to the use of one volume at a time from the school library.

GERMAN SCHOOLS, AND SCHOOLS FOR THE COLORED.—The law also authorizes the Board of Education to provide schools for such youth as may desire to study the German Language, or the German and English together; and the Board of Education are to provide schools for colored children when the number is more than fifteen; but if less, the money raised on the proportion of such children shall be devoted to their instruction under the direction of the Board of Education.

5. THE TAX.—A tax was previously provided for, to be levied by the County Commissioners, and also a large sum of money to be distributed; but all these were done away with, and an annual assessment and levy of two mills on the dollar upon the whole property of the State substituted in their place. The sum thus raised is to be annually distributed to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the enumeration of scholars, and applied exclusively to the support of common schools.

6. Lastly, the *object* of this taxation and organization was declared to be "the advantages of a free education to *all the youth of this State.*" All other forms of taxation, either by rates on parents or by County Commissioners, or by the income of special funds, were abolished.

In completing this brief history, I shall notice what is called the "Akron Law," which is now the popular designation for the acts which regulate the organization of schools in corporate towns and villages. In February, 1848, the act was passed for the support and regulation of the common schools in the town of Akron. It authorized the electors of Akron to elect a Board of Education, composed of six directors. Of these, four constitute a quorum, and are vested with the usual school jurisdiction. They were required to establish within the corporate limits of Akron six or more Primary Schools, for teaching the rudiments of an English, and also a central Grammar School. The Board were to report to the Town Council the amount of money needed for schools and school houses. This the Town Council must levy, having no discretion as to the amount. The Town Council appoints three School Examiners, and these are made inspectors and visitors, who are to report semi-annually to the Town Council and Board of Education. This act contained the essential elements of the organization necessary for incorporated towns and villages. In 1848, any incorporated town or city was authorized to adopt the provisions of the Akron Law. In 1849, a similar act was passed for the better regulation of the Public Schools in cities, towns, etc., etc. In March, 1850, the last act was extended to incorporated townships which desired it, and whose population exceeds five hundred. By a section (67) of the act of 1853, these acts were continued in force, and constitute an important department of the school administration.*

Since 1853, there have been various other modifications of the School Laws, which it is unnecessary here to trace out. This chronological history of the origin and legal progress of the Ohio School System seemed necessary to lay a foundation for the intelligent understanding of the statistics of education, which I here present. This I shall do under the following heads, viz:

1. The Statistics of School Taxation and its Relations to the Value of Property.
2. The Statistics of Youth Educated in the Public Schools, and their Proportion to the Whole.
3. The Statistics of School Houses and School Libraries.
4. The Statistics of School Instruction in Relation to the Subjects and Methods of Teaching.
5. The Statistics of teachers and Teachers' Institutes.
6. Statistics of Colleges and Universities, with their Instruction.
7. Statistics of Private Academies, Seminaries and Schools.
8. Statistical View of the Entire Education of Ohio.

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* Manual of the "School System," by James W. Taylor.

It may be expected that the statistics of private and incorporated schools and seminaries will at first be imperfect, from the great difficulty of collecting information of that kind from a large number of persons, who are under no obligations to furnish it; yet I am confident that what I give here is substantially correct, and sufficient for the general purpose of ascertaining the proportion of education furnished the whole people, and the different degrees of it, the cost of public instruction, and the progress of the people in general intelligence.

1. THE STATISTICS OF SCHOOL TAXATION AND ITS RELATION TO THE VALUE OF PROPERTY.—From the want of statistics in the early history of the State, and the confusion and irregularity in which they were kept, where no attention was paid to the subject, it has been impossible, till within a few years, to ascertain how much was raised by taxation for school purposes. I shall commence with the year 1825, when the one-half mill tax was laid, and endeavor to trace it out at least for such interval as will enable us to make comparisons. In some instances, we must obtain the results from a knowledge of the amount *levied* by law. The following table presents the amount raised by *tax* only, (not the whole amount of all school funds), with the assessed value of property:

Years.	Levied by Tax.	Value of Property.
1825	$29,763 00	$59,527,336 00
1829	57,750 00	76,527,336 00
1834	93,500 00	97,777,000 00
1838	230,000 00	114,777,000 00
1841	128,353 00	128,353 657 00
1845		144,160,469 00
1850*		439,966,340 00
1852		507,581,911 00
1853	1,186,793 00	593 396,848 00
1854	1,300,[illegible]94 00	866,929,982 00
1855	1,291,316 00	860,877,354 00
1856	1,231,007 00	820,661,037 00
1857	1,262,601 00	849,414,579 00
1858	1,259,092 00	840,800,031 00

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* In 1850, the levying a School Tax was wholly *optional* with the County Commissioners. In the years previous to that, I have put down only the amount which the law made it *imperative* on the County Commissioners to raise. That only could be deemed *State* Tax. In all the time included in the above table, there were *local* taxes raised for school purposes by the counties, cities and towns; and from 1838 to 1853, there was a State Fund, composed, as I have said previously, of the interest on the Surplus Revenue Fund, the tax on bank and insurance companies, and so much of the General Revenue as would make the sum up to $200,000 per annum. So, also, as I have said, there was the interest due on that part of the Irreducible Debt which was derived from the sale of school lands. This belonged, and has uniformly been paid to those sections of the State to which these lands belonged. To ascertain what has been paid for

I state, in the following table, the results, as far as I have them, of the payments to schools from the sources other than the State Tax, above given:

Years.	Interest on the special funds.	State School Fund.	Local Taxation.
1834	$20,000	....	$50,000
1838	40,000	$200,000	60 000
1841	79,200	200,000	100,000
1845	85,585	200,000	250,000
1850	101,039	200,000	400,000
1852	115,000	253,790	676,821
1853	116,000	....	987,696
1854	116,000	....	1,295,424
1855	126,179	....	1,246,346
1856	129 930	....	1,258,938
1857	141,402	....	1,418,097
1858	149,205	....	1,438,810
1859	....	....	....

Having given above the amount of money in these years raised by State taxation, by local taxation, from the school fund, and from the special funds, due to particular sections, we must add the school library tax (hereafter to be considered) of the last six years, and take the sum of the whole, to find the aggregate of *all moneys raised for school purposes.* We must then consider this, applied equally over the State (although in fact the *local* taxation and the *special* funds are, to some extent, applied unequally), in order to arrive at the *pro rata* cost of public education, in regard to property. The following is a table of the *total cost* of public education, and the *rate*, on the aggregate property:

Years.	Total amount of all funds.	Total amount of property.	Per cent.
1825	$29,763	$59,527,336	½ mill.
1829	57,750	76,527,336	¾ "
1834	163,500	97,777,000	1¾ "
1838	530,000	114,777,000	4½ "
1841	507,353	128,353,657	4 "
1845	535,585	144,160,469	3¾ "
1850	551,039	439,966,340	1¼ "
1852	1,045,611	507,581,911	2 "
1853	2,349,829	593,396,848	3 5-6 "
1854	2,759,432	866,929,982	3 1-10 "
1855	2,749 917	860,877,354	3 1-5 "
1856	2,619,925	820,661,037	3 1.5 "
1857	2,822,100	849,414,579	3⅓ "
1858	2,906,020	840,800,031	3½ "
1859	....	....	....

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school instruction, then, from the Revenue of the State, both special and local, we must add in the payment on these particular funds. Unfortunately, we have no general record of the levies made by County Commissioners previous to 1853, nor of those of towns. Hence it is almost impossible to go beyond the last ten years; and, indeed, no exact accuracy can be obtained beyond seven years.

The *local* taxation up to 1850 is *estimated*, and may be a little more, but I think it is substantially correct, for, prior to the last ten years, when the towns and cities were quite small, and the school system but beginning, the local taxes for that purpose were small. In 1850, and subsequently, we have the real amount, which in ten years has trebled. The apparently high rate from 1838 to 1846, was owing to a different system of valuation. The property of the State was not then valued at more than one-half its true value, and now it is valued at about four-fifths of its real value. At least 30 per cent. should be taken from the *rate* of tax then to show the truth. This done, the comparative rates of 1838 and 1854 were as 3 to 3 1-10. We thus see that the State school fund established by the law of March, 1838, really raised very nearly as high a *rate* per cent., on property for the use of schools, as the law of 1853. But not so, when we come to compare by the *number of youth*, for the wealth of the State increases much faster than its population. The amount of money, therefore, raised now by the same rate, is much larger in proportion to the number of youth, than it was in 1838. This is an immense advantage to the cause of public education, derived from the accumulations of industry; and it is thus the simple virtues of industry and thrift react on the moral and intellectual elevation of a people.

2. THE STATISTICS OF YOUTH EDUCATED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND THEIR PROPORTION TO THE WHOLE.—We have seen what the State has contributed, in money and property, to the education of her people: let us now endeavor to ascertain how many of the youth of the State have been benefited by that expenditure. The following (see Table 1, page 76) is a tabular view, as far as I have been able to obtain the school returns, from 1837 to 1859:

1. TABLE OF ENROLLED PUPILS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

YEARS.	No. of counties report'd.	No. OF PUPILS ENROLLED.		
		Male.	Female.	Aggregate.
1837	62	76,975	69,465	146,440
1838	54	57,539	51,467	109,000
1839	65	......	......	254,612
1840	14	......	......	....
1841	45	76,047	61,823	137,870
1842	53	5,544	3,967	9,511
1843	45	24,239	20.503	44,742
1844	45	25,698	23,172	48,870
1845	52	10,794	8,520	19,314
1846	55	19,834	15,029	34,863
1847	56	33,232	30,626	63,858
1848	57	50,211	44,419	94,630
1849	80	213,738	153,870	357,608
1850	79	236,827	184,906	421,733
1851	81	238,571	207,426	445,997
1852	70	240,152	197,560	437,712
1853	70	......	......	....
1854	75	244,089	209,663	453,752
1855	80	357,547	311,477	669,024
1856	84	297,966	263,349	561.315
1857	88	320,386	282,961	603,347
1858	88	328,628	283,095	611,720
1859	..	322,253	277,781	600,034

NOTE.—I am indebted to Mr. Coggeshall's Review for this Table up to 1850.

In the earlier part of this period, nearly half the counties are wanting, and the record, therefore, deficient. The superintendents of schools have endeavored to estimate the true results, but, I think, made them too large; for the last ten years, however, we have in these official reports very nearly the truth.

Let us now take four periods, of equal lengths, in the last twenty years, and allowing their proportion for the unreported counties, compare the progress of education with the progress of population. The result is:

Years.	Pupils.	Population.	Per cent.
1838	163,000	1,448,400	11
1843	85,000	1,669,900	5
1848	140,000	1,891,400	8
1852	510,664	2,090,000	24
1858	611,720	2,490,000	25

The law opens the public schools to the youth of the State, between five and twenty-one. Now, the number between these periods is a *fixed* proportion in every stable population. The proportion to the whole people in Ohio is 38.85 per cent. The following table presents the comparison between the *enrolled* pupils of the public schools and the number of schoolable youth, at different periods:

	Enrolled Pupils.	Reported Youth.	Actual No of Youth.
1838	163,000	588,590	563,392
1843	85,000	....	649,562
1848	140,000	....	735,600
1852	510,664	838,669	812,200
1858	611,720	865,014	940,600

I am aware the School Commissioners estimate a much higher number of children in school for 1843 and 1848; but I think there is no reason for placing the number higher, than the proportion for the deficient counties, above the actual returns. If we turn to the synopsis of the laws and taxation, which I have previously given, it will be seen that the period of the most *depressed state* of our public schools were from 1843 to 1850. The valuation of property did not reach half the real value, and the *rate* assessed was very low. The money raised in the year 1840 did not exceed *three dollars* each for the 140,000 pupils I have allowed for that year, or only *two-thirds* of the amount paid for each pupil in 1858. I infer, therefore, that not many more could have been schooled in that year. The want of reports, in many districts, was probably owing to the want of schools. If we come now to 1858, the number enrolled in public schools is just *two-thirds* of the number entitled by law to enter them. In other words, there were, in round numbers, about 300,000 youth entitled to be, but *not*, in the schools. For this, there are two sufficient reasons: one, that a large number of such youth are in private, parochial and corporate schools; another, still greater, that nearly this whole number are beyond the limits at which the children of farmers, mechanics and laborers attend school. There are very few youth (out of Cincinnati, where there are evening schools,) who enroll themselves in schools beyond the age of *fifteen*. But, when we look into the ages of youth, as furnished by the statistics of population, we find that of all the youth between 5 and 21, just about one-third are between 15 and 21; not a tenth of whom are in the schools. These, with the very young, between 5 and 7, will make up the whole number of those who are absent from the schools. It will be observed, also, that nearly all of those above 15 years, have been, at some time, previously at schools. It follows, therefore, that the difference between the youth of schoolable age, and those enrolled in the schools, is only an apparent (not real) neglect of the schools. Of the whole 900,000 youth of schoolable age, there are probably very few who have not, at some time, been enrolled in the schools. From the age of *seven* to that of *sixteen*, (nine years) is more than sufficient time to acquire all the education our public schools are capable of affording.

3. THE STATISTICS OF SCHOOL HOUSES AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—In connection with the general statistics of public schools, we should look into those of school houses and school libraries. Prior to 1830, few school houses were built, and those of the most frail and homely kind. In the early history of the State they were altogether log houses; and to the "log school-house" a large number of the most intelligent men of the State look back for the earliest memories of their education. These have been generally replaced with structures of brick or stone, both more enlarged and more convenient. For several years the process of building school-houses has been going on at the rate of five hundred a year. In addition to these, the introduction of High Schools has caused in our larger towns the erection of buildings of the first class; some of them ornamental and architectural in a high degree. The buildings, and the degree of instruction given in the High Schools, are fast rivalling those of the most reputable colleges. The following is a synopsis, as returned by the School Commissioner, of the school houses erected in the last sixteen years, and the number at present in existence:

School Houses erected up to 1841	5,778
" " from 1842 to 1845, inclusive	598
" " from 1846 to 1849, "	734
" " from 1850 to 1853, "	1,241
" " from 1854 to 1857, "	2,526
Aggregate	10,877

The School Commissioner reports, in 1858, the whole number of school houses at 10,374. The discrepancy (503) I suppose to be found in these houses which have been erected *in place of old ones*, and therefore do not increase the aggregate. The number of school houses erected in 1859, was 475.

The SCHOOL LIBRARIES was created by the law of March, 1853, and were provided for by a tax of *one tenth of a mill* on the dollar. This law operated so slowly in its effects, (especially in the small districts,) that it was suspended in 1856 and 1857. The time of suspension, however, having expired, the law was revived, and has since furnished a greater number of books; therefore is of more practical advantage. The statistics of this branch of education is as follows, viz:

Received by tax in 1853	$59,339
" " 1854	86,692
' " 1855	86,087
" " 1856	suspended.
" " 1857	"
" " 1858	$83,920
" " 1859	....
Aggregate sum raised	$......

The return of books furnished by the School Commissioner with this sum, was as follows, viz:

	Volumes.	Cost.
In 1854 and 1855	258,926	$150,787
In 1857 (in libraries)	214,121	136,750
In 1858 (in libraries)	245,687	135,958
In 1859 (in libraries)	....	....

In addition to libraries, the following payments have been made, for school apparatus, viz:

In 1856—value of school apparatus		$48,346
In 1857 "	"	29,833
In 1858 "	"	37,198
In 1859 "	"	

There are discrepancies in the reports of volumes of books bought and those in the "libraries," and likewise in the value of school apparatus. The former may be owing to the non-distribution of books, and the latter to the depreciation of property. In 1857, for instance, there are 44,000 volumes less in the libraries than the Commissioner reported as bought in 1854 and 1855. They may have been retained in the hands of auditors.

4. THE STATISTICS OF SCHOOL INSTRUCTION, IN RELATION TO SUBJECTS TAUGHT.—In 1834, 1835 and 1836, very few teachers could teach well—or themselves were well versed in the elementary principles of reading, writing and arithmetic. Having examined hundreds of teachers my-

self, I know, that to get a good teacher of these lower branches was a difficult thing. To obtain one with any scientific knowledge of higher branches (for the public schools) was almost impossible. Hence, to teach anything more was not expected, and the instruction given in public schools was confined to those branches. Since then a vast change has taken place. High Schools have been founded, which give almost a collegiate education; and in many of the common schools of the large towns a variety of studies are taught. The result is a general elevation of public education. A programme of what is now taught in the public schools, and the number who pursue each branch, is given in Table 30, for three successive years. A glance at this will prove instructive.

It will be seen, that the public schools of Ohio (including the High Schools), teach all the studies that are usually taught in school, academy and college—except Greek, mechanical philosophy, the calculus, and the higher and more demonstrative science. In Greek, there are a few, though it is not a required study. Table 30 shows, that of *twenty-seven* distinct branches of study, in *four*, viz, map drawing, declamation, rhetoric and geology, there has been a *decrease* of pupils; but, in all others, an increase. The greatest *number* (in the increase) is, of course, in the primary branches of study; but the greatest *per cent.* in the higher branches. The following proportions, in some of the higher branches, will show this:

	1856.	1858.	Increase per cent.
Algebra	5,790	10,172	80
Geometry	934	1,790	90
Chemistry	514	786	50
Latin	675	1,766	160
Greek	113	385	240

It is a notable fact, that the greatest proportionable increase is in the highest branches; and that although few study the classics, those few are fast increasing. All education, however, above the primary branches, is confined to the few, and those few confined to the large towns. They are in the High Schools, and almost entirely supported by local taxes, or private charities united with public funds. It is only in dense populations, and those wealthy, where a system of academical instruction can be carried on, at public expense.

5. STATISTICS OF TEACHERS, AND TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.—With the increase of schools, there has come, of necessity, a great increase of teach-

ers. They now constitute an important element in the working and intelligent portion of the population. The following presents the comparative number of teachers at different periods:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In 1848	2,799	2,412	5,211
In 1852	7,272	5,292	12,564
In 1855	9,091	7,683	16,764
In 1858	10,628	9,612	20,240

The number in 1858 constituted about *one-fortieth* of the able-bodied population ot the State. That they should be well informed and instructed is evident. For this purpose, it has been proposed to form normal schools, for the education of teachers. The State, however, has declined aiding in this enterprise. There are but *three* normal schools in the State., and they are sustained by private means and energy. In place of normal schools, however, the State gave a slight encouragement to teachers' institutes, by authorizing the county authorities to appropriate certain funds to their use. The amount, however, was small, and optional, so that the resulting benefit has not been large. The following is a brief table of teachers' institutes:

	Institutes.	Pupils.
In 1845	2	240
In 1848	19	1,500
In 1851	41	3,251
In 1854	41	2,198
In 1858	18	1,829

It seems from this, that teachers' institutes are on the decline. However beneficial they may be, in a social point of view, they are of little value as modes of instruction, which require time, system and discipline.

6. STATISTICS OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.—Under this head have placed those institutions, which are incorporated as such, and call themselves such, although, in some cases, they are not of that high order which the name indicates. In table 26 will be found a list, with the statistics, of such institutions, as are known to me, of that description. Table 29 furnishes the general programme of their instruction.

The result gives—

Colleges	22
Instructors	129
In college classes	1,164
In preparatory classes	2,105
Students (of all kinds)	3,873

7. STATISTICS OF CORPORATE AND PRIVATE ACADEMIES, SEMINARIES, AND FEMALE COLLEGES.—In Table 27 is presented a nearly complete account of these institutions; but I think there are yet some wanting. Some of them are so entirely local, that only those in their immediate neighborhood knew of their existence. For many of them, I am indebted to the kind offices of the county auditors.

Academies and Seminaries (whole number)	90
Teachers in them	404
Pupils	8,221

From 15 to 20 of these are incorporated as female colleges; several others are Catholic seminaries, under the care of religious orders; and many are incorporated male academies. The whole presents a much larger number than is usually supposed, and yet falls short of the truth.

8. STATISTICS OF PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTION.—Professional Instruction may be divided into four classes, viz: 1. Theological; 2. Legal; 3. Medical; 4. Commercial. As near as I can ascertain, the whole number of these may be stated thus:

	Institutions.	Pupils.
Theological	11	209
Legal	1	80
Medical	10	1,110
Commercial	10	800
Aggregate	32	2,199

Of the Theological Institutions, 3 are Catholic, 2 are Presbyterian, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 German Reformed and 1 Lutheran.

Of the Medical Schools, 5 are of the regular profession, 2 are Eclectic, 1 is Dental, 1 Homœpathic and 1 Botanical.

These Professional Institutions employ 116 Professors, and are all well adapted to what they profess to teach. They graduate (*i. e.*, finishing a course of lectures) near 2,000 students per annum.

9. STATISTICS OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.—In table 28 will be found the statistics of these, as far as I have, by the aid of County Auditors and ecclesiastical authorities, been able to obtain them:

Number of Schools	135
Number of Teachers	316
Number of Pupils	16,132

Two-thirds of the whole number of these schools and pupils are Catholic Schools attached to their churches. A few others belong to the Society of Friends. The remainder are individual schools, supported in neighborhoods where the Public Schools have few or no advantages. The latter, however, have gradually declined as the Public Schools advanced.

10. Tabular View of the Entire Education of Ohio, Public, Corporate, Private, Parochial and Professional.

	Institutions.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Theological	11	33	209
Legal	1	3	80
Medical	10	60	1,110
Commercial	10	20	800
Academies and Seminaries	90	404	8,221
Private and Parochial Schools	135	316	16,132
Universities and Colleges	22	129	3,873
Public High Schools	151	261	10,518
Public Common Schools	11,673	19,544	600,034

It will be observed from this statement, 1st. That the total amount of private, parochial and corporate education, independent of State funds, is thus represented:

Institutions	279
Teachers	965
Students	30,425

I make the entire cost of these Institutions, (for *tuition* alone), not less than *one million of dollars per annum.* If the State had contributed *nothing* for public education, there must have been in a State as rich and populous as this, at least *five-fold* the number and cost of Institutions like these, while three-fourths of the children of the State would have gone uneducated. In other words it would have cost five millions of dollars to have educated 150,000 as well as 650,000 are now educated for half the sum.

2d. The aggregate youth enrolled at all the schools of education in this State, amount to 630,459, at least two-thirds of the whole number. The other third as I previously remarked, are probably those between 15 and 21, who have already attended school.

I close my Report with this Review of Education in Ohio. It exhibits clearly the liberality of the General Government, the zeal and persistent effort of the Pioneer Statesmen, in favor of Popular Education,—the time and effort which have been expended upon it, the vast sums it has cost, the taxation which has been cheerfully borne, the broad beneficial results which have attended it, and the beautiful spectacle of more than six hundred thousand youth in the schools of a young State, seeking the moral discipline and intellectual advancement which alone can maintain society or secure its prosperity.

TABLE I.—METEROLOGY.

An abstract of the weather and temperature, at Marietta, Ohio, for one year, beginning on the first day of November, 1858, *and ending on the thirty-first. day of October,* 1859. *Taken from the journal of S. P. Hildreth, M.D.*

Months.	Thermometer.							Barometer.		
	Mean temperature.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Winds.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
November....	38.80	63	21	4.95	2	28	W. & N W.	29.70	28.85	.85
December................	40.64	63	14	8.66	10	21	W. N. W.	29.90	28.80	.10
January..........	33.00	63	04	3.10	17	13	W. S. W.	29.85	28.95	.90
February....	37.77	62	10	7.20	10	18	S. W. & E.	29.60	28.65	.75
March.......	48.48	77	25	5.08	12	19	S. E. & S. W	29.70	28.80	.90
April......................	52.03	83	28	6.46	14	16	N. N. W.	29.60	28.85	.75
May........	67.20	90	46	1.55	21	10	S. W. & N.	29.60	29.10	.50
June....	67.23	93	33	3.62	17	13	S. W. & E.	29.70	29.20	.50
July....	74 23	102	49	1.08	23	8	E. S. E. & N.	29.73	29.20	.53
August..................	72 10	95	46	4.46	15	16	S. & N.	29.53	29.30	.23
September....	63.51	86	46	4.95	12	18	S. & W.	29.70	29.10	.60
October................	49.12	79	26	2.79	17	13	S. W. & N. W.	29.65	28.85	.80
Mean for the year.....	53.84	....	...	53.91	170	193	....	. ....	. ....	.. ..

The mean temperature of the year, beginning November 1, 1858, and ending October 31, 1859, is 53° 84′— and somewhat above the average for this locality.

The amount of rain and melted snow is fifty-three inches and ninety one-hundredths, which is above the usual quantity in common years by more than ten inches.

The cloudy days bear testimony to the fall of rains by their excess over the fair ones.

The most striking and remarkable feature of the year has been in the destructive frost of the morning of the 5th June, blasting and destroying thousands of acres of wheat in central and southern Ohio, after the heads were fully grown and much of the grains in the milk. No similar disaster had fallen upon us since the settlement of Ohio in 1788. In 1834, destructive frosts took place in May, as late as from the 13th to the 18th day, six mornings in succession, destroying all the fruit and much corn and wheat. But the wheat was then in blossom, and where not plowed up, in a good measure recovered, by pushing up new stalks from the uninjured roots, and produced a fair crop. The corn was re-planted, and warm rains succeeding, the farmer was blessed with a fair return for his labor, by the kindness and loving favor of Him, who has said "seed time and harvest shall not fail." Even so this present year, where the fields were immediately re-planted as late as the 10th of June, on rich, well-cultivated soil, the crop of corn was really good.

The apple and peach crop was in a great measure destroyed all over southern Ohio and the adjacent regions. The fruit had acquired the size of an almond or nutmeg, and most orchards were filled abundantly. It was a serious loss, as the previous year had been unfruitful, and no stores of dried apples laid up by the farmers.

TABLE II.—METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological observations for the year ending Oct. 31*st,* 1859, *taken near Medina, by William P. Clark. Lat.* 41° 7', *Lon.* 81° 47'. *Height above the Sea* 1255 *feet.*

Month.	Mean Bar.	Temperature.			Rain & melted snow.	Snow.	Prevailing winds.	Remarks.
		Max.	Min.	Mean.				
1858—Nov. ...	28.619	55.	19.	32.1	2 495	16.75	S. W. N. W.	Severe snow storm the 28th.
Dec.	28.700	58.	12.	34 5	1.928	......	S. E. S. W.	17 pleasant days.
1859—Jan.	28.767	54.	—1	28.6	1.370	4.00	S. S. W.	8th coldest day of the season.
Feb. ...	28 641	54.	10.	30.9	1.200	13.3	S. E. S. W.	Stormy.
March ..	28.486	69.	22.	43 4	1.500	2.9	S. S. W.	14 stormy days.
April ..	28 562	73.	28.5	45.7	2.669	3.8	S. W. N. W.	18 stormy days.
May....	28.682	82.	44	62.5	1.542	......	S. E. S. W.	Pleasant.
June ...	28.706	85.	38.	63.1	2.252	......	S. E S. W.	Hard frost nights of 4th, 6th.
July....	28.725	93.	49.	71.6	1.097	......	S. E S. W.	Violent hail storm the 24th.
Aug. ...	28.667	84.5	52.	68,8	4.829	......	S. E. S. W.	14th hottest day of the season
Sept. ...	28.699	74 5	44.	60.5	2 737	......	S. E. N. W.	Au. Bore. night of Aug. 28th.
Oct.	28.758	74.	50.	46.4	1.952	3 3	S. W. N. W.	Light night of Sept. 12th.
Mean and Tot'ls	28 668			49.	25.571	44.		

The foregoing table is deduced from observations taken daily, at 7 A.M., 2 P.M., and 9 P.M. The second column contains the mean height of the mercury in the barometer, in inches and thousandths, reduced to freezing; the third, the maximum, minimum, and mean temperature as shown by a standard thermometer in the open air; in the fourth is given the amount of rain and melted snow, in inches and thousandths; the fifth contains the depth of snow in inches and tenths; the prevailing winds in the sixth, are the two directions having the highest number of observations; then follow general remarks upon the month.

The amount of rain and snow has been much less than that of ordinary years.

During the night of the 4th of June, there occurred a frost which has not been equalled in the same month, in this section, since the great frost of 1845. Except in elevated situations, winter grains were killed. Summer crops were seriously injured; grass on old meadows was so badly frost-bitten as to dry up; corn and potatoes were cut to the ground; all kinds of fruit suffered very much, and in many places was destroyed wholly; the quantity in all was very small, but of good quality.

On the 24th of June, a hail storm passed through this section: it covered a space from half a mile to a mile in width, the course of the storm was nearly east, bearing a little south. The hail destroyed in its course what the frost of the 4th and 6th had spared. The months of June and July were very dry. The combined effects of the frost, the hail, wherever it reached, and the drouth upon the grass and corn were nearly destructive to both; the yield of grass is only from one-fourth to one-half; from one-third to one-half the corn is soft, many fields of corn did not mature at all. Potatoes re-set after the rains in August, the yield, both in amount, and size of tubers, has not been equalled in this section, in many years. There is very little rot.

2. The crops of wheat, corn and hay are much less than an average crop in this county. The potatoe is much larger than the average.

TABLE III.—METEOROLOGY.

Observations made at Hillsborough Female College, by Jos. Mc. D. Mathews, at 7 A. M., 2 P. M. and 9 P. M. Barometer corrected for temperature and capillary attraction.

	1858.			1859.		
	Max.	**Min.**	**Mean.**	**Max.**	**Min.**	**Mean.**
January	29.37	28.37	28.88	29.43	28 23	28·94
February	29.15	28 35	28.81	29 10	28.32	28 78
March	29.23	28.37	28 82	29 14	28.05	28.65
April	29.07	28.11	28.70	29.18	28.33	28.67
May	29.10	28.23	28.75	29.02	28.45	28.76
June	29.02	28·58	28·82	29 06	28 54	28.80
July	29.02	28.64	28.83	29.13	28.56	28.80
August	29.12	28.57	28.85	28.92	28.61	28.75
September	29.24	28 56	28.90	Mean of 8 months		28.77
October	29.24	28.60	28 87			
November	29.18	28.35	28·78	Mean of corresponding 8 months in 1858.. 28.81 in.		
December	29.36	28.31	28.86			
			8.82 inches.			

Temperature.

	1858.			1859.		
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	58	23	38 13	56	-1	30 27
February	49½	2½	25.75	62	11	35.00
March	67½	4	39.40	68	26½	45.09
April	77	34	52.26	74	28	48.50
May	80	40½	59.23	82	51	65.16
June	92	51	73.70	87½	40	66.24
July	87½	60½	74.93	93	50	73.34
August	88	53	71.40	89	48	70.00
September	82	46½	64 49	Mean of 8 months		54.20
October	80	35	55.04			
November	57½	17½	35.41	Mean of corresponding 8 months in 1858..54.35.		
December	56	15	38.60			
Mean of the year	....	....	52.36			

Quantity of Rain in Inches.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	
January	1.733	1.796	2 537	
February	2.119	2.500	5 615	
March	1.059	1.237	3.415	
April	3.028	4 238	8.022	
May	4.901	9 567	1.689	
June	5 427	5 342	4.384	
July	4 916	4.009	2.493	
August	4.708	4.589	6.421	
September	0 997	1.722	34.576	total for 8 months.
October	3 988	2 853		
November	4 810	3 531	27.891	corresponding 8 mos., 1857.
December	3.554	6 373		
Total	41 240	47.757	33.278	" " 1858.

Dampness of the Air at 2 P. M. 100 *being Saturation.*

	1859.
January	65
February	69
March	52
April	58
May	50
June	61
July	53
August	66

TABLE IV.—METEOROLOGY OF CINCINNATI.

	THERMOMETER.								BAROMETER.			RAIN.			WEATHER.			WINDS							
	Max. weight.	Min. weight.	Range.	Greatest daily variation.	Least daily variation.	Mean ot warmest day.	Mean of coldest day.	Mean of month.	Max. weight.	Min. weight.	Mean weight.	Depth unmelted snow.	Depth of rain & melted snow.	No. days rain.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Variable.	N.	N. E.	N. W.	E.	S.	S. E.	S. W.	W.
January.............	65	2	63	37	2	53	10	36.5	*30.18	29.12	29.61	1/8	2 575	6	11	9	11	..	1	3	..	8	1	9	9
February............	74	16	58	36	3	63	23	41.0	29.84	29.04	29.52	2½	5.92	15	3	16	9	1	1	5	4	4	1	5	7
March	80	31	49	42	3	66	37	54.0	29.80	29.67	29.37	....	4.38	13	10	7	16	..	1	1	2	9	1	6	11
April	81	33	48	34	2	72	35	55.0	29.77	29.03	29.437	....	7.528	19	4	13	13	5	..	1	5	3	1	5	10
May	84	57	27	10	3	78	64	70.9	29.78	29.22	29.527	....	2.323	8	17	6	8	6	1	2	2	8	..	4	8
June..................	95	49	46	22	5	89	57	73.1	29.78	29.36	29 558	....	3.216	10	7	3	20	4	..	9	4	4	..	6	3
July	101	61	40	22	1	89	66	80.4	29.85	29.32	29.546	....	1 237	6	10	6	15	5	3	6	6	..	2	2	6
August...............	97	53	44	24	6	84	60	75.0	†29.39	29.04	29.18	..	3.789	11	9	6	16	..	10	..	3	2	4	6	7
September	86	51	35	23	5	76	61	66.76	29·59	28.89	29.205	....	2.096	7	8	8	14	6	2	3	5	3	..	4	7
October	78	26	52	27	4	66	37	52.4	29.58	28.73	29.286	....	1.275	5	15	8	8	2	1	..	3	6	..	2	8
November	73	12	61	29	1	62	20	47 0	29.71	28 74	29.28	1	1.46	6	9	10	11	1	1	1	8	3	3	7	6

* 120 feet above low water in Ohio.

† 305 feet above low water in Ohio.

In order to compare the barometrical observations with others, it will be necessary to reduce them to the same height above the sea, to the same temperature, and that they be made the same hours of the day. My times of observation are 7 A. M., 2 P. M., 9 P. M. The above are already reduced to the freezing point, and for capillarily. You will observe from the above that I have changed my position during the year, the first seven months being 120 feet, and the last four 305 feet above low water mark in Ohio river. Low water mark is about 400 feet above tide water.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. HARPER.

TABLE V.—METEOROLOGY OF KELLEY'S ISLAND.

Abstract of Meteorological Journal, kept at Kelley's Island, O., by George C. Huntington. Latitude 41° 35′ 44″ *N., Longitude* 82° 42′ 32″ *W. Height above Lake Erie,* 22 *feet; above tide water,* 587 *feet.*

	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.	
	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Mean—7 A. M.	41.50	29.20	56.77	29.363	61.16	29.383	70.58	29.416	69.39	29.356	59.83	29.381
Mean—2 P. M.	46.67	29.22	66.15	29.361	70.06	29.382	78.24	29.422	76.97	29.364	66.06	29.375
Mean—9 P. M.	42.73	29.21	57.	29.347	62 20	29.366	70.87	29.396	70.06	29.353	60.93	29.371
Mean for the month	43.63	29.21	60°	29.357	64.47	29.377	73 23	29.411	72.14	29.58	62 27	29.375
Extremes—Maximum	62°	29.54	80°	29.65	85°	29.64	92°	29.72	85°	29.49	76°	29.68
Minimum	33°	28.75	49°	29.07	39°	29.16	54°	29.18	58°	29.18	51°	29.05
Range	29°	.79	31°	.58	46°	.48	38°	.54	27°	.31	25°	.63
Temperature of Lake Erie at place of observation on last day of month	....		55°		67°		73°		70°		63 min.	
Amount of Rain	....		....		1.69 inches.		0 79 inches.		2 04 inches.		2.97 inches.	

TABLE VI.—METEOROLOGY OF CLIFTON.

Observations by Charles Buchanan, Clifton, Hamilton County.

January was a very pleasant month throughout. There was but one very cold day during the month, (Saturday, 8th,) thermometer at 6 A. M., zero, and at 6½ P. M., 10 above. A great deal of rain fell about the middle of the month. The warmest day, (Thursday, 20th,) thermometer at 7 A. M., 44; 7 P. M., 52.

February was quite disagreeable, on account of a great many rains although there were some very pleasant days during this month. The coldest day, (Thursday, 10th,) thermometer stood, at 7 A. M., 16; at 7. P. M., 23. The warmest day, (Saturday, 19th,) thermometer stood, at 7 A. M., 58; at 7½ P. M., 68. A great deal of rain fell this month.

March was a very mild and pleasant month. A great many rains fell, but they were not very heavy; the weather was more like May than March weather. The coldest day, (Saturday, 19th,) thermometer stood, at 6½ A. M., 28; at 7 P. M., 36. The warmest day, (Monday, 28th,) thermometer at 6½ A. M., 56; at 6½ P. M., 69.

April was quite cold and blustering, more like March weather. A great deal of rain fell this month. The coldest day, (Tuesday, 5th,) thermometer stood, at 6½ A. M., 31; at 6½ P. M., 32. Warmest day, (Wednesday, 13th,) 6 A. M., 62; 6½ P. M., 74.

May, very pleasant throughout; but little rain fell. The coolest day, (Friday, 27th,) thermometer stood, at 6 A. M., 50; at 7½ P. M., 58. Warmest day, (Sunday 8th,) at 6 A. M., 64; at 7½ P. M., 76.

June—The first part of the month quite cool and very pleasant; the last two or three days very warm; a great many thunder showers; and much rain fell for this month. The coolest day, (Saturday, 4th,) thermometer stood, at 6 A. M., 50; at 7½ P. M., 52. Warmest day, (Tuesday' 28th,) at 6 A. M., 78; at 7½ P. M., 86.

July—The first four or five days were quite cool, unusually so for this month; the middle very warm, and the latter part of the month quite pleasant. The amount of rain which fell during this month was quite sufficient, but not very heavy. The coolest day, (Monday, 4th,) thermometer at 6 A. M., 52; at 7½ P. M., 64. Warmest day, (Friday, 15th,) at 6 A. M., 78; at 7½ P. M., 91.

August was quite pleasant, more like an autumn month; a great deal of rain fell the latter part of this month. The coolest day, (Monday, 29th,) thermometer stood, at 6 A. M., 50; at 7½ P. M., 62. Warmest day, (Wednesday, 17th,) at 6 A. M., 70; 7½ P. M., 82.

September—Some very pleasant weather in this month. A beautiful Aurora Borealis on the night of the 2d. Some very heavy showers of rain. The coolest day, (Wednesday, 14th,) thermometer stood, at 6 A. M., 48; at 7½ P. M. 64. Warmest day, (Saturday, 10th,) at 6 A. M., 70 7½ P. M., 74.

October—The greater part of this month very pleasant and beautiful; a very few cool or disagreeable days. Coldest day, (Saturday, 29th,) thermometer at 6 A. M., 28; at 7 P. M., 40. Warmest day, (Thursday, 13th,) at 6 A. M., 58; 7 P. M., 67.

November—The first week of this month remarkably fine—some beautiful Indian summer days; a cold spell about the 13th and 16th, but did not last as long as usual for this month. Coldest day, (Sunday, 13th,) thermometer at 6½ A. M., 16; at 6 P. M., 19. Warmest day, (Saturday, 5th,) at 6 A. M., 56; at 6 P. M., 65.

CHARLES M. BUCHANAN.

CLIFTON, DEC. 8, 1859.

TABLE VII.—METEOROLOGY OF BELLEFONTAINE.

BELLEFONTAINE, O. Sept. 30, 1859.

Hon. Wm. Lawrence:

DEAR SIR:—Not having time to make out a copy of the Meteorological Tables, which I send to the Smithsonian Institution, I will send you such general facts as I take from my Monthly Tables, before sending them away. These you may transmit to your friend, to make such use of them as he shall judge best.

Yours, JOSEPH SHAW.

Account of Rain and Snow, during one current year, taken at Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio.

1858.					Rain.	Snow.
September					1.42 In.	
October					6 34 "	
November		7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	1.9 "	
December,	Coldest day (19th)	2°	17°	18°		1.61 In.
	Warmest " (14th)	53	50	47		
1859.						
January					1.8 "	1.1 "
February		7 A M.	2 P. M.	9. P. M.	2.59 "	.3 "
March,	Coldest day (19th)	25°	29°	24°	2.94 "	
	Warmest " (21st)	35.8	58.9	51		
	N. B. Mean tem. for month, viz:	38.5	48.9	41.44		
April					5.54 "	.94 "
May		7 A M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	1.76 "	
June,	Warmest day (11th).	79°	94°	82°	5.02 "	
	Coolest " (5th)	39	65	56		
	☞ Frost, morning of the 5th.					
July,	Warmest day (11th)	81	96	77	.73 "	
	N. B. On the 12th, Mercury ran up as high as 99.5 at 4 P. M.					
		7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.		
August,	Warmest day (10th)	79°	90°	78°	2.25 "	
	Coolest " (24th)	56	64	51		
					32.29	3.95
Total amount of moisture from clouds						36.24 or 3 ft. 2.88 in.

TABLE VIII.—METEOROLOGY OF BARNESVILLE (BELMONT COUNTY).

St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio.

Altitude about 600 feet above the Ohio River at Wheeling; thermometer recorded daylight and at noon, giving coldest and warmest points; giving the average temperature of each month.

Months.	Daylight.	Noon.	Rain—inches.	Snow—inch's
1858—October	50	62	5¼	....
November	34	44	6⅛	6¼
December	36	41	7⅞	....
1859—January	26⅔	34	1 5-16	4¼
February	30	37	5	12
March	38½	50	5	3
April	40	53	8¼	13 3-8
May	54½	71⅔	4⅞	....
June	53	55½	6⅛	....
July	61⅔	80½	4 1-16	....
August	63	76	5 5-16	....
September	55	66	5 3-16	....

Coldest days—Jan. 10, 2 degrees below zero, and 23, 2 degrees below.

Warmest day—July 18, 95 at noon.

June 5, very large frost, 1-16 inch ice; new plowed ground froze 1 inch. Corn and vegetables cut to the ground; thermometer 31 at daylight.

JOSEPH HARRIS.

TABLE IX.—OBSERVATIONS ON THE FALL OF WATER. UNION VILLAGE, (WARREN COUNTY.)

UNION VILLAGE, January, 1859.

January 6th, there fell one inch of rain. January 7th, there fell one-fourth inch of snow. January 14th, there fell one-half inch of rain. January 20th, there fell seven-eighths inch of rain. January 27th, there fell three-eighths inch of rain. Two and one-half inches of rain, and one-fourth inch of snow in January.

February 6th, there fell three inches of snow. February 15th, five-eighths inch of rain. February 17th, two and one-eighth inches of rain. February 19th, one and one-fourth inches rain; four inches this week. February 25th, three-fourths inch of rain. In February, seven and one-fourth inches of rain, and three and one fourth of snow.

March 3d, there fell five-eighths inch of rain. March 7th, one-fourth inch of rain. March 11th, one-fourth inch of rain. March 14th, one-fourth inch of rain. March 18th, one and one-fourth inches of rain. March 19th, we had four inches of snow. March 22d, one-half inch of rain. March 23d, one-sixteenth inch of rain. March 29th, one-fourth inch of rain. Had three and seven-sixteenth inches of rain, and four of snow this month.

April 2d, five-eighths inches of rain since 4 o'clock this morning. April 10th, one-half inch of rain. On the 12th, seven-eighths inch of rain. April 14th, one-eighth inch of rain. April 22d, one and one-half inches of rain since yesterday morning. Three and three-fourths inches in April; too wet to plow—in fact some portions of our farm has been too wet this spring to plow.

May 9th, there fell one-fourth inch of rain. 14th, one-fourth inch of rain. 16th, one-eighth inch of rain. 18th, one-fourth inch rain. 27th, three-eighths inch rain. 31st, five-eighths inch rain. We had one and seven-eighths inches of rain since the 9th of this month; in fact, that is all that fell in May.

June 5th, 1859, we had a severe frost; did much hurt to corn. 8th, we were blessed with a good shower of rain between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon—one and one-eighth inches. 10th, one-fourth inch rain. 13th, three-fourth inches, and on the 29th, one-sixteenth. We had two and three-sixteenth inches of rain in June.

July 2d, we had a shower of rain between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M.—one-half inch, and no more until the 31st, then fifteen-sixteenths of an inch. Too dry for vegetation. We had but one and seven-sixteenth inches of rain in July.

August 3d, had one and one-half, on the 11th three-fourths, on the 12th one-fourth, on the 22d fifteen-sixteenths, and on the 28th seven-eighths inches of rain. We had four and seven-sixteenth inches of rain this month.

September 10th, one-fourth, on the 16th one and one-eighth, on the 19th one-fourth, on the 20th one-fourth, on the 27th three-eighths, and on the 30th five-eighth inches of rain. Two and seven-eighth inches of rain this month.

October 8th, three-eighths inch of rain.

We have had 29½ inches ot rain since the first of January until the last of September—that is if I have counted correctly—and 7½ inches of snow.

There fell of rain in 1853, 32.44; in 1854, 27.96; in 1855, 36.25, and in 1856, 20.25.

DANIEL MILLER.

TABLE X.—METEROLOGY OF STEUBENVILLE. By R. Marsh.

Date.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain & snow.	Winds.		No frosts.	Clear & Cloudy	Rain	Snow
1858.								No. days				days	days.
October......	47	61½	56½	29.53	55	54	4.60	N.	11	2	Cl'dy 16	12	1
"	30	33	27	66	72	70		S.	20		Clear 15		
November....	34⅓	41⅓	36¼	39	40	39	4 30	N.	15	1	Cl'dy 28	10	6
"	40	27	30	61	70	77		S.	15		Clear 2		
December.....	33	42	38	51	50	49	5 85	N.	10	3	Cl'dy 25	16	0
"	47	36	40	98	1.09	90		S.	21		Clear 6		
1859.													
January.....	25½	35¾	30¾	54	55	55	1.62	N.	14	5	Clear 12	7	8
"	47	44	42	90	85	89		S.	17		Clear ..		
February.....	29	39½	34	41	42	40	3.82	N.	14	4	Cl'dy 19	7	10
"	44	34	36	66	55	50		S.	14		Clear 9		
March........	36⅓	52	47	30	31	33	4 70	N.	14	6	Cl'dy 17	15	5
"	37	35	36	1.10	1.05	1.17		S.	17		Clear 14		
April........	37½	54	50½	32	34	33	6.92	N.	17	4	Cl'dy 20	13	8
"	42	39	32	94	85	77		S	13		Clear 10		
May.........	52⅔	75	70	50	54	53	2.90	N.	16	0	Cl'dy 13	9	0
"	21	32	22	47	50	47		S.	15		Clear 18		
June.........	58	73½	70	52	55	53	3.77	N.	16	2	Cl'dy 14	14	0
"	42	43	46	42	43	43		S.	14		Clear 16		
July.........	63	88	78	55	58	57	1.70	N.	21	0	Cl'dy 6	6	0
"	32	38	38	58	57	60		S.	10		Clear 25		
August.......	61	76	73	48	51	51	7.50	N.	16	0	Cl'dy 16	13	0
"	23	24	19	20	26	26		S.	15		Clear 15		

TABLE XI—PRICES ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER FIRST, EACH YEAR, AT CINCINNATI. BY WILLIAM SMITH.

Years.	Wheat per bushel.	Flour per barrel.	Corn per bushel.	Whisky per gallon.	Hogs per 100 lbs.	Mess pork per barrel.	Lard per lb.	Sugar per lb.	Coffee per lb.	Tallow candles per lb.
1829	50	4 12½	25	24½	2 60	......	6	9	15	12
1830	56	3 62½	20	24	2 60	$9 50	6	9½	19	12½
1831	56	3 62½	20	24	2 60	9 50	6	7	15½	10½
1832	75	4 25	37	25	2 60	10 50	6	6½	14	12
1833	62	3 55	31	25	2 60	10 00	6¼	10	15	13
1834	62	3 31	31	37½	3 12½	10 00	6	7½	15	11
1835	1 06	6 37	32	37½	3 12½	16 00	8½	10	14½	12
1836	1 25	8 25	33	34	7 00	19 00	12½	10½	15	14
1837	1 12½	6 75	40	36½	3 50	17 50	6½	7½	13½	14
1838	1 15	6 15	62½	42	6 00	19 50	10	12½	15	14½
1839	65	4 00	31½	32	3 00	13 00	8	7½	15	13½
1840	60	3 60	60	18¼	4 75	15 00	8	7½	13	11
1841	1 00	5 30	30	15½	2 25	6 25	5	7	12½	10½
1842	45	2 62	20	13½	1 75	5 00	4¼	7¼	10½	9
1843	60	3 62	20	18	2 45	7 60	5	6¼	8	9
1844	70	3 70	33	25	2 60	8 00	5¼	5¼	7½	8
1845	90	5 00	31	23	4 37	12 00	7½	6⅜	8¾	8½
1846	60	3 50	25	16½	2 85	8 00	6	7	8½	8½
1847	1 00	4 95	33	17½	3 20	9 00	6¼	5	8½	10½
1848	75	3 80	28	16	3 30	9 00	6	4½	7¼	10
1849	80	4 35	30	21	2 80	8 00	5⅜	4¾	12½	10
1850	70	3 65	33	23¾	4 00	10 25	7	6	12	9
1851	58	2 95	30	16	4 55	12 00	7	5¾	10	10
1852	75	4 00	43	20½	6 25	16 75	10⅜	5	10	12
1953	1 00	5 30	37	21¾	4 00	11 00	8½	5	12¼	14
1854	1 50	7 50	56	31	5 00	12 50	9	5¼	11¾	15
1855	1 62	8 10	43	34½	6 30	16 00	10¾	7½	12¼	15
1856	1 10	5 30	45	25	6 00	15 00	10¾	10½	11¾	13
1857	80	4 40	40	17½	5 00	13 00	9	7¼	11	12
1858	1 03	4 40	70	23	6 85	17 00	10¾	7¼	12	12½

TABLE XII—GENERAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE IN 1859.

Summary of Observations made on the Crops of 1859, *as made by competent persons, and returned to the Commissioner of Statistics.*

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.	CORN.	REMARKS.
Adams......	Wheat 80 per cent. of average crop.	Corn 80 per cent. of average crop. Backward at first by frost and drouth, but late season brought it out wonderfully.	The season has been remarkable for extremes. Frost every month in the year. Severe frost 4th of June. Injury of frost not general in the country. Destructive hail 24th June.
Allen.........	Wheat crop about ¼ of an average. Was destroyed by frosts in June.	Corn more than an average crop.	Every month in the year we have had frost. The year has been remarkable for frosts.
Ashland	Wheat ½ crop.	Corn half crop.	
Ashtabula...	Wheat crop a total failure, except townships on the Lake. In them above an average crop.	Corn half crop; but the number of acres planted more than usual.	Remarkably mild winter; an early and mild spring. Rains and storms were followed by mild weather till latter part of May, when clearing up of rains, became cold, and so continued through the summer.
Athens	Wheat good in quality, but only half crop.	Corn ¾ average crop.	The severe frost of 5th June proved fatal to garden and field crops to a great extent. July 4th, cold, and frost in some places. General drouth through July nearly defeated the crops of corn and potatoes, but late rains helped them out.
Belmont..... J. T. Sholfield.	Not more than was used for seed.	Not more than one-fifth survived all the frosts.	Oats over an average. Potatoes mostly diseased. Buckwheat abundant. Of fruits but little.
Brown ...... James Loudon, George Kantz.	A full average.	A full average.	Small crops good. 525 acres in vines; 320 in bearing. 104,500 gallons of wine.
Carroll......	Very poor.	Nothing like a half crop.	1859 remarkable for frosts. Nearly all crops an entire failure.
Clinton	Wheat one-third average crop.	Corn average crop.	The present season has been remarkable for severity of frosts early in June. Injury of corn and wheat very great.
Darke	Wheat not over half crop. Much wheat not worth cutting which bid fair for a good crop before the frost of June 4th.	Corn about two-thirds of an average crop.	The past year remarkable. Frost every month during the year. June 4th—killing corn and greatly injuring wheat. June 4th was the severest frost within the recollection of the oldest citizens of the country.
Erie.........	As good as usual.	More than average.	Crops of an average quantity and quality, except hay—half crop.

GENERAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.	CORN.	REMARKS.
Fairfield	Wheat crop far below average. In many parts of the county fields were left uncut.	Corn crop larger than for several years—exceeds the crop of 1857.	Corn crop will exceed 2,000,000 bushels, besides much soft corn not included.
Fulton	Very good. One-third more than average.	Corn is one-fourth more than an average crop.	Past season favorable for farmers, more so than for five years past, in North-eastern Ohio.
Gallia	Wheat an average crop	Corn an average crop.	Had it not been for the June frosts wheat would have been much above the average.
Geauga	Nearly a failure.	Little ripe corn but a fine growth of fodder.	Severe frost on the 5th and 11th of June.
Hancock	Wheat, full average crops, of superior quality.	Corn, heavy yield. Unsurpassed.	Frost every month. Some drouth in June, but not enough to injure crops. Cold less severe than for five years.
Henry	Better than average.	Corn very good.	Frost every month in the year. Snow and sleet as usual. An average of rain.
Hardin	Less than half crop—6 or 7 bush. per acre.	Corn, three-fourths of average crop.	Wheat was materially injured by June frosts. Also corn suffered from same cause.
Highland	Not over seven bushels per acre.	Corn, less than average.	Wheat seemed good until threshed, when the sad truth was made known. Hay half an average. Oats the same. Potatoes a full average.
Huron	Wheat, half crop.	Medium crop.	Year remarkable for frost and drouth.
Jackson	About average.	More than average yield per acre. Much soft corn.	Very wet from January till middle of April; then dry till 7th June; then quite wet.
Jefferson	One-fourth crop. Much killed by frost; was mowed for fodder.	Not more than one-fourth crop. Much killed June 4th; the fields ploughed up.	June 4, ice froze ¼ of an inch thick. Farmers will buy bread or live on substitutes.
Lake	More than half destroyed by frost; remainder yields 8 or 9 bushels per acre. Inferior quality.	Yield less than usual.	Woe to summer that follows no winter.
Licking	Good quality. 'Enough for seed.'	A fair supply.	A severe summer drouth.
Madison	Less than average, but more sown.	More than average.	The season about an average one, except the 4th of June frost.
Mahoning	Almost a failure.	Two-thirds average crop.	Remarkable for frost and cold.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.	CORN.	REMARKS.
Monroe	Middling	Pretty good.	
Marion	Almost an entire failure.	About average.	Frost every month—no extreme cold.
Morgan	Small crop. Nearly all farmers buy their flour.	Good crop.	Much rain and high water in spring.
Morrow	One-fourth average.	More than average.	More corn planted than usual.
Noble	Much injured by frost.	Corn also much injured by frost.	
Ottawa	Most perfect ever known, both quality and quantity.	Turned out well.	White wheat weighed 66 lbs. and red even more.
Pickaway	Less than one-half a crop.	About two-thirds crop.	Severe frost on June 4th; frost every month, except August.
Putnam	Quite good.	Very good.	All crops 20 per cent. in advance of usual.
Richland	Four-fifths killed by frost.	Corn one-half average	By replanting, had a good crop of vegetables.
Sandusky .. .	Slightly reduced by frost; average crop.	Average crop; more than usual planted.	A drouth in June injured hay and potatoes seriously.
Shelby	Wheat greatly injured by frost.		Vegetation much injured by the frost of June.
Summit	Almost a failure.	Not quite up to the average, cut off by frost; replanted, and much did not ripen.	The frost of the 4th and 5th of June almost wholly destroyed the wheat. Hay light. Other crops good.
Trumbull	Killed by frost on June 4th.	Good, though cut down by frost.	Much less rain than usual in May June, July and August. Frost every month.
Tuscarawas ..	One-half average crop —quality good.	Corn fair average.	Much buckwheat sown and well harvested; fair yield. Good crop of clover seed.
Union .... E Burnham.	Wheat one-third an average crop.	Corn 20 per cent. below an average.	Oats an average. Potatoes full average. Buckwheat abundant.
Warren	A little below an average crop in quantity —very superior in quality.	A large crop; nearly one half more than last year.	In some respects remarkable; more rain from January to May; mild winter; destructive frosts in February and March.
Wayne	Nearly all destroyed; not enough for bread.	One-half a crop.	Potatoes very good; buckwheat more than usual; oats not an average; hay about half a crop.
Logan	Half average crop harvested.	Three fourths average crop; inju'd by June frosts, and by drouth	Frost every month this year.
Lorain	Near lake most excellent.	Quite good.	No frost near lake.

TABLE XII.—OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE IN 1859.

COUNTIES.	OATS.	OTHER GRAIN.	POTATOES.	FRUIT.	REMARKS.
Adams .... Geo. Wallings. John Loughrey.	About ⅔ average.	Very little raised; light in quantity; hay an average.	70 per cent. earlier; very light; injured by frosts. Late crops very good.	Frost killed some tender fruit, and crippled what was left.	Repeated changes in the spring; snow storm in April; also hail on the 24th June. Early potatoes clear of rot.
Allen......... David Crale.	Rather more than average crop.	Hay average; barley average; flax seed about an average.	Early; very light. Late potatoes abundant. More than average.		No sleet; not much snow; more rain in spring than usual.
Asland........ James Swinfred.	One-half crop.	Hay, one half crop.			Some frost June 4th; heavy frost July 5th.
Ashtabula..... W. C. Howells.	Ordinarily good and heavy.	Hay very short; not one-half an aver'ge. Rye cut off by frost. Much buckwheat sown.	Two-thirds an average.	All killed, except in the vicinity of Lake, by June frosts.	Frost in every month of summer: June 5, 10, 11; July 4, 5; Aug. 29; Sept. 5, 7. Pasture better than usual, and better cheese.
Athens........ A. B. Welker. N. P. Hoisington.		Hay average crop, and superior quality.	Plenty, but decaying.		Fruit beginning to receive some attention. Considerable portion of county adapted to grape culture.
Butler......... J. M. Milliken.	One-half crop.	Hay ¾ crop; barley ⅔ crop.	Good average		
Carroll........ Wash. Butler.	Very poor.	Very poor.	Good and fair.		This year will be long remembered on account of frosts.
Clinton........ A. E. Strickle.		Hay ½ crop.	More than average, and superior quality.		The drouth, following the frost of June, greatly injured the early crop of potatoes, but late rains rejuvenated them, so that a fine crop was the result.
Columbiana.... C. L. Lordge.		Hay fair average. Rye and barley ½ crop.		A few apples and peaches.	
Darke......... Noah Arnold.	Oats about an average crop; not so much sown as usual.	Hay about ⅔ of a crop.	Potatoes almost an average; fine and large.	About ⅓ of a crop; very fine of the kind, especially Rhode Island Greenings very large and smooth.	Drouth not remarkable. Old orchards on a decline; probable cause, hard freezing for two or three winters past.

GENERAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OATS.	OTHER GRAIN.	POTATOES	FRUIT.	REMARKS.
Erie F. D. Parish.	Hay little over half a crop.	More than the everage.			Wheat as good as usual.
Farirfield John Connell.	Oats, average crop, and quality very good.	Hay not half a crop.	Potatoes a full average crop, "good, plenty and cheap."		Many wheat fields ploughed up. Buck wheat sown; much raised.
Fulton L. O. Upham.	Oats very good.	Hay not an average by one fifth. Small grain of every kind ¼ more than usual.	Never known to be better; more than an average by one-half.		Frost did but little harm. Warm rains came very seasonably. Soil rich, sandy loam, not much affected by rains or drouth.
Gallia R. Black.	Oats ¼ crop.	Hay an average.	Potatoes one-half crop.		
Geauga R. H. Munn.	More than an average crop.	Hay ½ or ⅔ of a crop.	More than an average crop, but rot badly.		The frost of June 5 took everything but "yearling bulls," *vide* "Smith."
Hamilton R. Buchanan.	Average.	Above average.	Above.	Average peaches.	Grapes best since 1853; 350 galls. per acre.
Hancock A. Hall	Better than last year.	Average.	Large crop, and excellent quality.		Deep snow.
Hardin Thos. Rough.	Fair.	One-half crop.	Good.	Apples, pears and cherries fine.	Frost every month in the year.
Henry J. Kelley	Good.	Good.	Not an average.		Dryer and colder than usual.
Highland J. M. Trimble.	One-half crop.	One-half average of hay.	Average.		Frost killed much corn. 5th June to 1st Sept. no rain.
Huron W. Case.		Hay ½ crop.	Very good.		Frost June 4th injured all grain.
Jackson W. Bennett	One-half crop.	Hay less	Large yield, but rotting.		Frost June 4th injured all grain.
Jefferson R. Marsh.	About one-half crop.	Much and heavy buckwheat. Hay ½ crop. Barley ¼ crop.	Fair crop, and very fine in quality. "Potato disease seems to have exhausted itself."	Not half a full crop; quality inferior. "Apples small and scabby."	Thermometer 34° on June 4th, and 36° on June 11th. Corn so killed as to recover. Many fields of wheat and barley turned white.

GERERAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OATS.	OTHER GRAIN.	POTATOES.	FRUIT.	REMARKS.
Lake.......... J. Coolidge.	40 bushels per acre.	Buckwheat largely sown. Hay less than half crop.	"Bad shape, and some appearance of disease."		The Lake, a thermometer for farmers. Frosts of 4th and 11th June spread destruction broadcast.
Licking....... W. S. Wright.	Good crop.	Hay very light.	Best for many years.		Fine fall feed. Frost 5th June, July and Aug. Very dry. 4th July cold day.
Logan......... Wm. Lawrence.	Average crop	Flax seed average. Hay good.	One-fourth crop.		
Lorain......... N. B. Gates.	Crop was most excellent through the county.	Hay short crop.	Large and most excellent; best for many years.		Remarkable for cold and drouth. 4th June a killing frost.
Lucas.........			Good.		
Madison ...... B. F. M'tgom'ry	Good.	Hay one half crop.	Early ones a failure: late ones good.		Fall feed very fine.
Mahoning..... J. Truesdale		Hay one-half crop.	Better than usual.	Very little fruit.	" Garden vegetables as good as usual."
Marion........ L. F. Raichley.	Good.	Tolerable.	Quite fair.		Returns very imperfect.
Monroe........ John S. Way.	Average.	Hay average.	Average.		Extremely large crop of buckwheat. Large crop of tobacco.
Morgan....... Joshua Davis.	Very good.	Hay more than average.	Better than for a number of years.		The fog along the streams protected vegetation on June 6th from frost.
Morrow..... . W. S. Irwin.	Strong average crop.	Hay ⅝ average. Buckwheat large crop.			Rye killed by June frosts.
Muskingum ... O. Springer.	Near an average.	Hay far below average. Buckwheat average.		Destroyed by frost.	"It is not the frost that kills, but the hot sun after the frost."
Noble......... J. W. Tipton. N. H. Frazier.	Eight-tenths.	Hay full average. Buckwheat more than average	Average.	Small crop; rotten at heart.	Severe frosts.
Ottawa.... ... G. B. Smith.	Strong average crop.	Hay three-fifths average.	Good crop.		Frosts of May and June destroyed the weevil.
Pickaway..... P. O. Smith.		Hay very light.	A good crop, but beginning to rot.		12 hundred acres broom corn in this county. 500 lbs per acre.

GENERAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OATS.	OTHER GRAIN.	POTATOES.	FRUIT.	REMARKS.
Putnam....... G. Skinner.	Good.	Hay better than usual.	Somewhat above usual.		Nothing remarkable in the weather.
Richland...... J. J. Dawdaff.	Nearly an average.	Two-thirds crop of hay.	Average.	One half killed by the frost.	June 5th, great frost; July 4th, quite a frost.
Sandusky..... S. T. Rawson.	Turned out well. Less acres sown.	Hay ⅔ crop.			The severe frost of June did but little injury.
Shelby........				Half the apples killed by frost.	
Summit....... H. W. Trome.	About average.	Hay very ligat. Buckwheat large crop.	Better than average, but are now rotting badly.	Apples less than average and decaying.	The summer has been uncommonly cold.
Trumbull..... H. B. Perkins. W. H. Hutchins	"First rate."	Rye frost killed. Hay ½ crop.	Large yield, and of excellent quality.		Ice ⅓ of an inch thick on June 4th.
Tuscarawas.... P. Urhick.	Average.	Hay average.	Usual quantity; early ones not palatable.		Early frost damaged tubers as well as vines. Frost every month in the year.
Warren... .. A. H. Dunlevy.	Average.	Barley good. Hay hardly an average.	Much injured by frost, but came on and the yield was large.	Small fruits much injured by frost Apples a failure. Peaches a fine crop.	Fall feed remarkably fine. Worth almost a half crop of corn.
Wayne....... Jacob Sprig.	Not a full crop.	Buckwheat more than average.	Potatoes above average.	Not one fifth crop.	Not enough wheat in the county for bread.

TABLE XIII.—OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, CATTLE HORSES, MULES, SHEEP AND HOGS.

Counties.	1. Horses.		2. Cattle		3. Mules.		4. Sheep.		5. Hogs.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value	No.	Value.
Adams	7,443	$139,452	16,288	$165,854	111	$7,190	15,088	$16,036	34 867	$74,182
Allen	6,780	257,463	16,429	123,979	94	4,265	19,819	19,054	24,429	23,044
Ashland	9,656	481,380	23,950	235,612	61	2,940	61,979	85,071	29,897	59,466
Ashtabula	8 529	451,329	38 329	523,971	41	1,900	46,238	71,239	5,960	17,536
Athens	5,977	334 538	16,627	205,842	30	1,364	24,047	39,958	17,854	37,957
Auglaize	5,640	267,583	13,811	118,720	160	10,120	14,372	14,464	19,496	28,901
Belmont	11,611	713 779	25,230	305,543	61	5,070	64,354	133,448	33,242	72,876
Brown	9,331	583,021	16,792	197,219	238	15,158	16,693	21,155	35,181	91,367
Butler	11,799	859,933	17,765	239,283	240	18,800	5,320	8,860	42,012	132,524
Carroll	6,302	313,926	16,485	150,308	5	305	87,032	167,582	15,804	24,569
Champaign	9,176	667,998	20,647	296,659	243	18,226	40,132	74,606	32,878	91,844
Clarke	8,612	551,663	20,125	319,141	148	9,225	43 202	80,977	30,760	98 105
Clermont	9,552	649,633	15,379	222,400	417	37,473	10,385	14 506	34,740	83,065
Clinton	9,408	569,951	19,077	289,603	190	13,630	33,203	56,396	41,952	101,633
Columbiana	9,950	500,708	24,486	268,041	98	5,588	108,301	196,085	20,580	42,484
Coshocton	9,594	521,380	24,282	255,250	4	216	60,782	107,611	38,051	76,695
Crawford	8,779	483,008	23,943	221,212	43	2 045	49,283	71,824	34,857	52,035
Cuyahoga	9,731	535,555	30,555	455,756	43	3,540	41 343	67,298	8,203	22,732
Darke	9,413	513,402	21,405	179 189	56	3,507	16,996	18,821	34,130	57,871
Defiance	3,322	144,459	12,113	101,366	36	1,298	8,070	10,865	13,715	15,988
Delaware	8,860	498,010	22,464	274,833	91	4 952	53,190	92,028	35,052	64,329
Erie	5,576	312,155	13,186	177,546	13	779	37,071	60,019	8,860	21,768
Fairfield	12,022	637,727	26 964	275,909	88	4,474	31,142	41,881	44,856	96,767
Fayette	8,474	538 879	28,291	441,665	109	7,475	37,185	62,030	43,109	99,662
Franklin	13,155	796,451	23,951	335,975	121	7,435	21,856	32 988	55,619	143,952
Fulton	3,598	113,511	13,306	108,947	7	300	16,604	15 883	11,413	11,653
Gallia	5,240	292,259	14,476	156,301	85	6,535	18,884	18,320	18,990	26,194
Geauga	5,727	297,764	33,937	519,783	32	2,225	32,434	62,639	3,969	12,795
Greene	10,419	717,481	21,364	322,728	208	13 145	29,285	49,643	41,486	121,658
Guernsey	8,923	457 596	21,099	216,935	20	1,670	68,403	131,551	23,616	41,564
Hamilton	15,743	1,044,867	19,242	321,273	656	51,622	3,365	4,914	38,573	114,721

Hancock	9,073	384,019	22,835	179,744	36	1,789	31,562	32,809	28,995	36,850
Hardin	4,538	196,477	12,838	119,208	53	2,310	13,739	13,367	18,636	18,580
Harrison	6,828	419,717	15,760	190,744	23	1,515	133,603	295,558	17,408	36,350
Henry	1,951	74,120	6,629	58,788	10	410	2,787	3,346	8,210	8,332
Highland	11,886	747,719	23,591	282,018	226	14,477	23,266	27,603	54,386	135,339
Hocking	5 286	263,839	12,594	111,461	31	1,303	17,119	17,256	17,623	25,570
Holmes	8,045	426,147	20,029	178,502	52	3,459	47,000	67,795	28,870	52,512
Huron	9,556	463,237	27,381	315,775	51	1,860	76,650	109,931	22,891	50,037
Jackson	4,063	205,739	15,508	169,798	130	8,157	14,271	13,003	18,003	20,947
Jefferson	7,036	385,647	16,644	174,266	13	825	107,971	201,173	15,483	30,325
Knox	10,659	605,716	23,776	260,813	13	1,020	79,817	149,814	38,146	95,133
Lake	4,063	212,987	13,157	205,101	1	200	27,577	41,793	3,207	11,933
Lawrence	3,077	186,946	11,994	172,351	195	18,505	7,612	7,892	15,961	24,936
Licking	13,584	839,896	34,555	454,096	64	3,915	141,753	287,151	45,804	110,121
Logan	8,506	453,398	21,487	223,375	357	21,899	34,068	45,973	27,463	46,164
Lorain	8,645	401,631	37,378	447,545	61	2,563	73,519	105,136	10,319	21,384
Lucas	3,314	143,546	8,388	90,332	12	465	6,391	7,595	7,024	9,836
Madison	6,883	445,506	24,606	563,250	214	14,980	59,672	132,894	24,763	68,152
Mahoning	8,434	460,342	24,695	355,932	171	9,320	71,761	141,576	12,472	30,747
Marion	7,198	394,293	17,916	265,304	34	1,726	47,956	85,294	28,957	48,931
Medina	8,351	438,409	29,874	363,583	85	4,310	90,786	150,361	13,397	30,323
Meigs	4,598	283,584	12,803	178,716	69	4,785	11,531	18,561	14,051	28,069
Mercer	4,799	223,971	11,537	92,414	31	1,130	10,140	11,557	18,267	26,200
Miami	9,678	599,710	16,269	161,142	138	8,293	15,169	22,095	28,864	70,621
Monroe	6,736	340,353	17,107	177,859	20	1.037	17,380	23,371	18,709	27,866
Montgomery	11,393	735,874	26.861	195,666	104	9,094	9,204	10,379	34,875	95,876
Morgan	7,672	402,914	19.143	195,608	45	3,975	31,176	47,455	26,502	48,203
Morrow	8,849	456,358	22,945	234,014	24	1,860	57,124	87,280	27,265	46,524
Muskingum	13,382	695,270	33,218	358 635	45	2,855	93,216	154,693	42,840	87,992
Noble	7,615	402,597	18,815	191,913	11	680	30,086	42,802	22,974	45,961
Ottawa	2,071	99,654	5,845	65,680	1	30	11,661	17,315	6,880	11,157
Paulding	1,083	44,345	4,144	42,012	16	290	1,324	1,521	5,995	7,626
Perry	7,740	363,458	20,994	177,451	47	1,883	49,618	69,490	29 045	46,991
Pickaway	10,719	642,785	26,200	476,988	116	5,844	17,353	25,037	50,405	135,626
Pike	4,502	280,768	10,666	133,876	166	15,015	11,923	11,589	21,569	59,088
Portage	7,892	455,679	37,489	590,425	75	3,685	66,554	129 349	9,494	24,923
Preble	9 292	639,350	18,110	198,249	73	5 555	11,145	16,343	44,735	113 842
Putnam	4,037	162,543	12,387	95,478	9	445	11,015	11,116	18,754	22,220
Richland	10,953	593 592	25,945	243,028	55	3,623	57,854	83,386	36,447	66,759
Ross	11,706	758 645	25,862	404,919	165	12,880	16,851	18 850	64,713	185,576
Sandusky	7,183	353,844	19,287	188,267	18	896	27,661	33,828	20,733	28,031
Scioto	4,231	274,659	13,370	197,947	279	24,746	8,938	9,461	20,805	48,197

TABLE XIII.—OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, CATTLE, HORSES, MULES, SHEEP AND HOGS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1. HORSES.		2. CATTLE.		3. MULES.		4. SHEEP.		5. HOGS.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Seneca	11,523	$600,729	27,078	$235,892	30	$2,095	72,660	$104,490	32,624	$51,320
Shelby	6.312	326,575	13,819	119,046	51	2,819	17,304	21,128	21,790	39,968
Stark	12,633	715,335	34,031	321,547	112	7,705	66,050	108,132	37.419	70,836
Summit	7,250	451,405	26,889	352,895	87	5,238	55,116	103,961	14.191	33.273
Trumbull	9,814	537,055	45,452	655,466	178	9,314	62,387	113,506	8,719	24,014
Tuscarwas	10,254	543,785	29,789	246,358	23	1,600	75,197	115,613	35,685	51,747
Union	6,992	380,703	15,795	215,723	155	9,000	26,403	48,378	23,102	49,714
Van Wert	2,714	102.813	8,495	64,298	13	705	6,292	6,414	13,243	14,701
Vinton	3,522	188,298	11,377	139,041	70	4 965	15,234	19,397	13,859	20,220
Warren	10,217	712,208	16,642	239,376	136	9,885	14,662	28,611	32,718	110,962
Washington	7,628	399.770	22,120	283,612	52	3,819	29,390	43,830	21,663	40,107
Wayne	12,422	659 273	33,305	284,921	157	9,926	62,068	92,940	39.246	70,027
Williams	5,798	170,002	13,018	130,394	10	325	16,010	20,403	15,075	19,004
Wood	4,715	174,896	14,779	123,016	33	827	11,967	12,286	14,223	16,041
Wyandot	5,860	306,592	17,553	193,973	121	5,160	43,871	73,443	23,164	35,930
Total	692,503	38,698,178	1,802,872	21,416,572	8,306	559,475	3,366,073	5,442,984	2,242,812	4,747,526

TABLE XIV—PRICES OF FARM LANDS.

Table of the number of Farms sold, their average size, and price per acre, as returned to the Commissioner of Statistics, for the State of Ohio, in the year beginning July 1, 1857, *and ending July* 1, 1858.

Counties.	Deeds.	Average per deed.	Total acres.	Price per acre.	Remarks.
		Acres.			
Adams	......	....	....	....	
Allen	274	74½	20,382	$13 39	
Ashland	......	....	....	....	
Ashtabula	169	67 1-5	11,358	16 00	Average taken on 169 farms only
Athens	......	....	....	....	
Auglaize	168	75½	12,687	6 08	
Belmont	......	....	....	....	
Brown	......	80	....	30 00	
Butler	......	116	....	59 50	
Carroll	......	74	....	17 25	
Champaign	76	110	8,360	39 25	
Clark	......	33½	....	26 70	
Clermont	337	42⅔	14,380	36 35	
Clinton	......	50 1-6	....	27 00	
Columbiana	......	90	....	30 00	
Coshocton	......	....	20,913	17 00	
Crawford	......	....	22,960	21 74	
Cuyahoga	......	50½	....	42 00	
Darke	......	64	....	23 00	
Defiance	......	42	....	7 84	
Delaware	......	58	....	25 00	
Erie	......	30	....	35 00	
Fairfield	......	76	....	29 60	
Fayette	......	140	....	34 46	
Franklin	......	....	21,414	35 23	
Fulton	276	67	18,492	21 00	
Gallia	......	....	25,196	9 42	
Geauga	......	65	....	24 00	
Greene	......	....	20,970	50 00	
Guernsey	300	67¼	20,181	15 96	
Hamilton	......	....	....	....	
Hancock	......	56	....	17 30	
Hardin	......	110	....	20 00	
Harrison	......	....	....	32 00	
Henry	......	....	....	7 45	
Highland	......	87½	....	30 50	
Hocking	......	131	....	16 48	
Holmes	......	50 6-10	....	25 79	
Huron	......	70	....	25 00	
Jackson	307	101⅔	31,028	7 98	
Jefferson	118	102	....	31 56	Only part of the farms taken.
Knox	......	40	....	26 90	
Lake	......	60	....	35 00	
Lawrence	115	70	8,050	9 00	
Licking	......	....	32,433	23 44	
Logan	......	65½	....	20 65	
Lorain	......	67	....	24 32	
Lucas	225	58	13,047	17 00	
Madison	......	84 4 5	....	37 00	
Mahoning	......	27½	....	35 00	
Marion	255	88	22,492	19 75	
Medina	......	63	....	37 00	
Meigs	......	77	....	19 00	
Mercer	......	45	....	10 00	
Miami	......	100	....	40 60	
Monroe	......	....	17,762	12 50	

PRICES OF FARM LANDS—Continued.

Counties.	Deeds.	Average per deed.	Total acres.	Price per acre.	Remarks.
		Acres.			
Montgomery	324	63½	20,720	$61 20	
Morgan	285	54	15,390	15 60	
Morrow	200	42	8,259	28 50	
Muskingum		72		32 00	
Noble		46⅜		14 27	
Ottawa		64 3-10			
Paulding					
Perry			15,067	21 51	
Pickaway			11,861	38 44	
Pike		85		11 00	
Portage	619	38½	24,131	28 14	
Preble		72		31 70	
Putnam	460	74½	33,270	7 87	
Richland		45¾		30 00	
Ross			44,773	21 34	
Sandusky	373			20 50	
Scioto	240	110¾	26,580	8 56	
Seneca		76½		22 00	
Shelby	300	58 3 10	17,641	15 00	
Stark		106½		48 18	
Summit		49 4-10		30 40	
Trumbull		75		23 00	
Tuscarawas	182	65½	11,925	33 36	
Union		62½		15 46	
Van Wert		86		9 28	
Vinton			15,162	5 00	
Warren		58		45 00	Part of the farms only compared.
Washington		65		16 00	
Wayne	174	58	10,111	31 00	
Williams	163	72	11,719	10 36	
Wood		100		12 00	
Wyandot	318	49	15,308	16 98	

TABLE XV.—OF FARM LANDS.

Table of the amount of Farm Lands, and the Price of the same per acre, in the several counties of Ohio, sold in the year beginning July 1st, 1858, and ending July 1st, 1859; as returned to the Commissioner of Statistics.

Counties.	No. of deeds of farm lands.	Average acres per farm.	Total No. of acres sold.	Average price per acre.	Remarks.
Adams	157	62¼	9,773¼	$18 00	
Allen........	432	66 23-144	27,511	10 64	
Ashland	239	53 3-10	12,736	29 7-10	
Ashtabula...	....	67 77-100	....	19 36	A part only.
Athens	....	....	1,638	25 66	1,638 acres was only a part.
Auglaize....	....	....	11,300	15 00	
Belmont	....	....	....	....	Particulars not furnished.
Brown	....	....	....	....	
Butler	....	89	....	58 00	
Carroll......	....	50	....	23 00	
Champaign..	....	133	....	36 14	
Clark........	....	40	14,961	36 42	
Clermont....	....	43 8-9	....	33 60	
Clinton	....	49	....	36 00	
Columbiana .	....	....	23,305	29 00	
Coshocton ..	....	....	33 763	16 50	
Crawford....	487	45 23-100	22,041 38-100	24 27	
Cuyahoga. ..	....	25	....	42 50	
Darke	....	....	....	....	No particulars.
Defiance ...	....	62	....	13 00	
Delaware ..	....	60	....	23 00	
Erie	....	40	....	30 00	
Fairfield	....	57	....	33 86	
Fayette.	....	136	....	38 58	
Franklin....	543	52	27,836	34 10	
Fulton	....	65	....	12 50	
Gallia	383	61 31-100	23,485	10 98	
Geauga....	....	84	....	26 00	
Greene.....	....	....	17,540	45 22	
Guernsey....	....	38	....	16 00	
Hamilton ...	....	....	14,386	88 84	
Hancock	....	59 50-100	....	16 50	
Hardin	....	110	....	....	
Harrison	154	32½	12,705	26 32	
Henry	....	78	....	7 49	
Highland ...	....	72½	....	27 63	
Hocking	214	56	11,999	11 00	
Holmes.	....	48	....	20 03	
Huron	....	50	....	28 00	
Jackson.....	227	55 1-10	12,513	13 16	
Jefferson	....	66½	....	32 75	
Knox	....	....	....	23 00	
Lake	....	40	....	35 00	
Lawrence. ..	....	....	....	....	No report.
Licking	....	....	34,760	21 30	
Logan	....	....	....	19 45	Estimated from a part.
Lorain	....	57	....	22 00	
Lucas	....	50	....	25 00	
Madison	....	110	....	24 00	
Mahoning.. .	....	21 8-10	....	46 46	Probably including all deeds of lots.
Marion	....	26	....	22 35	
Medina.	....	107	....	33 50	
Meigs	....	60	....	15 00	
Mercer......	....	58	....	9 40	
Miami	....	75½	....	42 00	

TABLE OF FARM LANDS—Continued.

Counties.	No. of deeds of farm lands.	Average acres per farm.	Total No. of acres sold.	Average price per acre.	Remarks.
Monroe.	....	43	....	$12 50	
Montgomery.	....	46	....	54 37	
Morgan	572	46½	26,680	15 70	
Morrow.	....	....	25,820	24 40	
Muskingum .	....	....	....	....	No details.
Noble	....	56½	....	16 65	
Ottawa	....	68 6·10	....	7 50	
Paulding....	....	....	....	....	No returns.
Perry	. ....	46	....	22 25	
Pickaway ...	116	73½	8,545	35 39	
Pike........	....	53	....	12 00	
Portage.	548	38 5-6	21,369	25 84	
Preble	....	40	....	35 00	
Putnam	....	....	....	....	No particulars.
Richland....	....	40½	....	28 00	
Ross........	177	87½	....	24 93	Part only taken.
Sandusky ...	450	....	....	21 27	
Scioto	301	72⅔	21,861	13 00	
Seneca......	675	37	24,984	21 00	
Shelby......	....	....	18,423	18 00	
Stark	675	45	30,356	29 60	
Summit	546	48	25,869	35 00	
Trumbull. ..	....	75	....	28 00	
Tuscarawas	259	64	16,576	27 01	
Union	432	68	29,715	12 25	
Van Wert ...	....	78	....	9 00	
Vinton......	....	....	15,520	5 00	
Warren	350	55	20,258	45 85	
Washington .	....	....	....	....	No particulars.
Wayne......	267	56	15,025	29 33	
Williams....	160	75 5·8	12,100	11 81	
Wood.......	... .	100	....	12 00	
Wyandot....	340	46	15,634	12 10	

TABLE XVI.—CORN, OATS, AND MEADOW.

COUNTIES.	CORN.		OATS.		MEADOW.	
	Acres planted.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres in Grass.	Tons of Hay produced.
Adams	30,507	825,137	5,155	24,280	5,620	5,907
Allen	12,781	315,769	4,565	37,221	9,137	10,727
Ashland	17,495	545,970	12,858	283,465	22,453	20,721
Ashtabula	11,802	457,070	5,884	75,588	51,264	69,804
Athens	19,214	418,899	11,348	25,350	12,219	17,058
Auglaize	11,300	222,947	5,945	42,819	7,195	9.303
Belmont	25,890	676,479	19,118	291,132	17,418	22,471
Brown	35,350	1,001,180	7,504	30,006	6,389	6,496
Butler	49,848	1,448,846	8,268	34,798	6,556	7,867
Carroll	9,980	241,366	13,468	210,739	17,031	23,317
Champaign	30,638	962,809	6,206	73.739	13,848	19,146
Clark	23,670	764,756	6,286	58,989	13,379	18,515
Clermont	34,240	920,761	10,240	43 658	12,441	13,341
Clinton	38,484	1,061,164	4,625	18,570	9,742	12,167
Columbiana	13,795	406,662	15,154	289,802	26,318	41,201
Coshocton	33,913	1,013,446	10,654	71,954	15,716	18,355
Crawford	19,549	554,305	11,906	179,671	22,035	29,254
Cuyahoga	10,149	361,453	6,854	101,073	39,225	51,087
Darke	23,912	455,360	6,057	43,618	10,706	12,443
Defiance	6,182	153,294	3,372	26,814	7,264	9,063
Delaware	25,756	685,090	5,121	47,636	18,189	24,787
Erie	15,844	438,290	6,007	72,312	11,839	18,490
Fairfield	39,464	1,147,935	10,782	38,664	14,064	19.183
Fayette	43,564	1,232,669	991	4,724	9.122	10,621
Franklin	50,570	1,456 775	6,772	36,879	14,328	18,512
Fulton	6,615	141,822	2,350	23,553	13,384	19,620
Gallia	17,330	393 859	4,744	30,974	6,988	8,038
Geauga	6,082	228,348	4,323	75,092	39,761	51,211
Greene	30,827	1,083,990	4,797	38,684	9,107	11,873
Guernsey	17,427	379,410	10 322	95,314	17,040	18,838
Hamilton	26,857	822,530	3,718	29,511	8,278	10,841
Hancock	17,514	442,428	7,426	86,499	14,100	18,260
Hardin	11,293	261,852	3,751	31,804	7,843	10,003
Harrison	14,244	372,096	11,026	159,240	16,732	21,902
Henry	4,601	110,159	1,168	12,243	3,708	4,794
Highland	48,998	1,261,199	5,074	15,263	13,483	14,105
Hocking	14,583	338,612	8,344	14,945	7,533	9,119
Holmes	16,385	401,782	12,932	195,085	17,162	21,981
Huron	22,566	547,251	13.414	215,479	26,829	36,753
Jackson	15,975	361,432	5,434	17,469	7,654	8,914
Jefferson	12,828	292,258	11,757	206.960	15,844	29,215
Knox	30,290	979,396	11,608	156,662	19,249	24,224
Lake	6,592	252,990	2,377	39,896	17,094	22,573
Lawrence	16,342	390,754	4,020	26,232	2,712	3,372
Licking	46,810	1,476,061	14,101	104,184	27,635	57,702
Logan	24,568	607,674	6,728	87,537	13.939	17,487
Lorain	9,913	285,463	4,249	67,941	34,633	49 451
Lucas	4,780	128,613	2,357	28,813	9 845	13,803
Madison	26,297	704,946	1,419	734	12.309	16,057
Mahoning	10,477	397,637	10,908	237,236	28,994	46,728
Marion	24,854	626,270	6,041	51,869	14,713	19,626
Medina	11,978	485,830	9,774	188,731	30,155	46,892
Meigs	13,091	329,582	2,540	18,619	8,775	11,035
Mercer	9,294	148,926	3,452	23,438	7,050	8,521
Miami	28,438	752,016	7,987	84,425	8,602	9,877
Monroe	16,606	360,884	13,413	149,339	10,469	10,734
Montgomery	22,854	655,299	7,463	78,091	7,786	8,887
Morgan	18,176	515,080	9,434	29,323	13,103	16,960

CORN, OATS, AND MEADOW—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CORN.		OATS.		MEADOW.	
	Acres planted.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres in Grass.	Tons of Hay produced.
Morrow	16,832	448,897	7,639	128,130	20,887	28,369
Muskingum	32,641	1,001,408	17,018	135,954	21,225	25,299
Noble	20,375	558,788	10,237	84,209	12,171	14,247
Ottawa	3,274	85,517	637	6,088	3,782	6,253
Paulding	2,177	44,770	322	1,914	1,670	2,054
Perry	18,957	549,636	7,300	26,930	12 545	14,964
Pickaway	49,940	1,392,296	2,131	7,461	7,030	8,190
Pike	21,701	612,029	4,339	14,154	3,302	3,734
Portage	9,620	413,669	8,467	189,287	41,414	59,357
Preble	31,615	890,796	5,956	45,291	6,997	7,962
Putnam	11,158	269,041	3,775	14,198	6,681	7,666
Richland	21,098	613,249	19,367	363,317	23,436	31,463
Ross	71,051	2,011,998	4,570	20,725	7,939	9,886
Sandusky	13,036	360,292	7,150	82,635	15,536	20,608
Scioto	18,014	530,125	5,494	11,478	3,686	5,012
Seneca	21,847	478,828	14,946	245,979	26,813	32,706
Shelby	13,909	248,838	7,794	56,906	7,605	8,677
Stark	27,477	594,637	19.493	438,644	33,771	47,310
Summit	10,611	420,039	9,783	207,032	28 514	41,484
Trumbull	10,169	401,493	9,314	176,635	51,987	76,757
Tuscarawas	20,577	506,091	17,632	258,230	20,606	27,776
Union	21,451	480,314	2,565	25,406	12,828	17,442
Van Wert	5,732	82,003	932	4,387	4,942	6,503
Vinton	11,350	254,985	4,224	9,383	6,652	8,078
Warren	33,992	989,687	9,118	41,964	8,129	9,637
Washington	20,596	533,216	8,679	53,533	15,192	19,180
Wavne	21,839	730,098	19,444	444,204	31,078	44,261
Williams	6,528	142,266	3,392	38,246	12,115	16,946
Wood	10,294	210,076	3,748	26,415	10,089	14,594
Wyandotte	16,866	423,639	5,590	73,219	13,595	18,617
Total	1,834,138	50,863,582	669.147	8,026,251	1,357,874	1,806,465

TABLE XVII.—WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY AND BUCKWHEAT.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		RYE.		BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.	
	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.
Adams	29,209	250,182	96	1,250	456	5 669	30	199
Allen	16,165	194,947	485	4,798	226	3,255	1,165	10,426
Ashland	22,447	324,554	225	29,362	2,338	59,501	548	6,185
Ashtabula	4,121	41,749	1,008	11,030	410	4,329	1,518	18,899
Athens	22,727	148,134	89	734	29	251	319	3,559
Auglaize	10,062	112,978	1,104	10,588	1,751	34,409	1,546	14,804
Belmont	28,616	216,771	1,174	10,168	3,485	53,211	1,043	9,202
Brown	32,434	286,836	488	3,592	1,215	19,325	193	1,414
Butler	42,331	497,926	206	2,190	17,388	380 995	291	4,575
Carroll	21,599	88,852	4,709	38,027	1,017	15,196	1,520	15,451
Champaign	30,288	399,780	1,070	10,050	949	21,595	517	6,228
Clarke	29,244	377,323	1,528	15 864	1,323	22 686	415	4,203
Clermont	27,772	253,308	651	5,534	1,385	19,579	398	3,911
Clinton	25,070	266,657	129	1,068	768	12,986	538	5,276
Columbiana	22,634	195,477	4,569	41,623	2,211	33,493	1,229	13,560
Coshocton	20,071	206,303	4,410	45,219	1,532	16,710	1,735	19,613
Crawford	15,345	216,914	794	12,691	870	18,223	867	10,432
Cuyahoga	3,011	36,582	1,232	15,772	350	3,819	995	13,128
Darke	33,292	343,517	2,620	15,833	1,911	27,839	1,899	15,114
Defiance	6,992	78,984	735	3,236	96	1,092	1,159	14,016
Delaware	13,987	160,757	425	3,688	786	11,366	1,333	14,972
Erie	7 821	125,757	365	4.396	1,244	16,971	781	12,376
Fairfield	36,859	346,003	1,020	9 647	2,086	34,924	537	5 745
Fayette	15,705	147,189	809	7,616	195	1,473	314	2,401
Franklin	27,770	299,788	493	3,855	1,036	14,658	1,007	12,917
Fulton	6,108	77,181	944	10,025	269	4,978	1,008	10,595
Gallia	25,820	206,500	67	607	82	1,039	97	785
Geauga	3,153	27,948	459	4.981	474	5,077	861	11,922
Greene	30,564	350,222	321	3,366	3,202	41,451	263	2,683
Guernsey	19,101	115,033	1,267	9,765	778	9,715	1,760	16,782
Hamilton	16,341	177,421	124	1,425	12,151	106,871	22	267
Hancock	17,703	342,836	779	7,627	344	5,862	1,309	16,299
Hardin	7,935	92,951	598	5,849	75	728	936	10,079
Harrison	16,671	133,132	1,749	15,620	1,038	15,949	933	9,212
Henry	3,781	56,945	217	1,492	73	798	517	4,418
Highland	40,167	383,526	116	1,083	159	2,181	192	1,382
Hocking	21,057	145,110	303	2,180	97	1,991	563	5,534
Holmes	22.866	284,395	3,500	37,109	1,948	31,707	858	8,739
Huron	14,972	232,642	663	5,117	1,581	18,290	984	11,675
Jackson	17,996	121,586	57	410	1	12	180	1,250
Jefferson	17,118	157,598	2,111	20,294	5,638	94,135	414	3,702
Knox	18,119	207,206	3,745	35,723	790	12,644	1,314	14,767
Lake	3,370	38,380	548	6,515	1,209	14,553	964	16,881
Lawrence	10,862	89,097	53	513	1	2	44	294
Licking	27,037	267,097	1,758	17,319	1,755	19,033	1,493	18,410
Logan	19,221	263,472	632	5,917	549	9,233	1,290	14,412
Lorain	6,024	81,418	544	6,487	466	6,559	759	10,390
Lucas	2,991	42,688	480	5,071	592	6,614	774	7,258
Madison	9,649	111,299	705	6,233	307	1,586	353	4,272
Mahoning	12,740	132,452	1,708	17,093	1,699	23,382	1,001	10,944
Marion	10,318	132,314	403	3,616	165	2,272	642	6,419
Medina	11,766	153,935	1,029	13,370	1,125	18,577	549	5,553
Meigs	21,999	210,950	82	606	37	546	141	1,639
Mercer	13,310	125,348	1,308	10,385	943	16,767	1,38[illegible]	13,375
Miami	29,888	387,174	1,555	14,160	3,983	60,428	1,106	11,842
Monroe	22,887	136,230	345	2,658	234	3,102	519	5,966

TABLE XVII.—WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY AND BUCKWHEAT.—Continued.

Counties.	WHEAT.		RYE.		BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.	
	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.	Acres sown.	Bushels produced.
Montgomery	22,507	289,376	1,357	4,568	3,343	75,514	263	2,594
Morgan	23,500	123,539	132	889	705	7,406	804	8,786
Morrow	12,436	163,503	622	6,193	604	10,446	1,344	16,001
Muskingum	34,931	300,552	2,421	22,547	1.549	19,789	1,184	13,514
Noble	19,117	89,071	104	697	53	499	517	5,377
Ottawa	2,538	30,073	41	314	28	453	501	6,859
Paulding	1,713	13,507	163	1,141	15	75	331	3,053
Perry	25 531	207,195	520	3,977	579	10,403	656	5,817
Pickaway	28 348	236,286	388	3,652	115	1,215	237	2,228
Pike	11,830	80,120	220	1,287	4	3	130	928
Portage	12,988	104,652	1,254	12,771	1,609	22,569	643	8,408
Preble	37,296	379,592	282	3,710	4,409	53 028	226	2,230
Putnam	8,261	99,061	496	5,061	77	1,155	615	5,553
Richland	27,046	408,165	3,814	50,828	3,591	87.645	966	11,990
Ross	36,927	316,331	687	7,320	242	2,6[illegible]6	186	1,618
Sandusky	14,885	220,975	543	5,478	325	4,725	1,4[illegible]7	19,918
Scioto	12,998	206,291	29	224	19	311	130	1,099
Seneca	30,340	477,539	926	10,879	1,368	26,302	1,135	15,134
Shelby	14,576	143,306	1,204	10,512	1,296	16,707	1,546	17,442
Stark	49,457	577,806	1,426	17,860	5,011	101,305	450	4,873
Summit	21,853	211,980	1,066	14,496	1,824	35,903	457	6,353
Trumbull	7,711	66,192	2,367	15,970	204	3,168	1,617	17,923
Tuscarawas	32,302	302,479	4,423	36,732	1,455	18,975	2,083	22,342
Union	11,777	128,328	521	4,909	113	1,649	1,297	14,389
Van Wert	6,888	78,138	317	2,315	139	2,968	1,012	10,278
Vinton	11,345	70,046	71	455	8	140	237	2,151
Warren	28,618	350,599	299	2,675	8,284	184,967	520	6,231
Washington	32,504	219,740	434	3,408	61	711	770	7,329
Wayne	38,701	481,280	1,364	16,488	2,247	38,901	635	7,479
Williams	8,984	96,765	1,141	12,059	159	2,021	1,551	16,550
Wood	6,757	92,506	517	4,856	273	3,281	1,838	21,818
Wyandot	11,639	179,133	810	9,836	224	3,839	776	9,314
Total	1,695,412	17,655,483	90,191	874,553	125,745	2,103,199	71,262	791,921

TABLE XVIII—OF THE NUMBER OF DEEDS, LEASES AND MORTGAGES RECORDED IN THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1859, AND THE AMOUNT OF MONEY SECURED BY SAID MOTGAGES.

Counties.	Number of deeds and leases.	Number of mortgages and liens.	Am'nt of money secured by mortgage.
Adams	301	12	299,728 00
Allen	640	175	103,680 00
Ashland	366	204	210,405 96
Ashtabula	726	386	220,401 41
Athens	386	241	181,673 03
Auglaize	659	189	135,350 00
Belmont	753	300	272,518 00
Brown	....	....	....
Butler	1,088	542	783,147 00
Carroll	420	130	113,329 73
Champaign	766	273	375,448 00
Clark	279	353	378,476 00
Clermont	975	390	412 364 50
Clinton	639	183	273,697 00
Columbiana	906	453	364,548 00
Coshocton	499	170	187,049 00
Crawford	852	355	212,616 00
Cuyahoga	1,595	2,322	1,518,459 00
Darke	881	373	214,529 00
Defiance	352	70	75,772 00
Delaware	863	366	312,553 00
Erie	852	438	400,187 00
Fairfield	690	271	397,200 00
Fayette	326	118	195,027 00
Franklin	1,500	909	1,029,124 00
Fulton	450	144	62 686 39
Gallia	583	180	101,289 00
Geauga	604	208	209,504 00
Greene	680	.. ..	520,570 00
Guernsey	662	150	98 714 00
Hamilton	4,560	2,456	6,642,225 00
Hancock	850	367	197,282 12
Hardin	361	229	158,941 64
Harrison	326	178	179,131 00
Henry	261	114	57,495 00
Highland	843	289	284,720 00
Hocking	266	123	82,304 43
Holmes	533	124	113,398 11
Huron	740	516	362,366 00
Jackson	444	184	244 013 00
Jefferson	482	286	397,405 00
Knox	790	316	322,210 73
Lake	581	249	236,770 86
Lawrence	....	....	....
Licking	1,017	450	463 316 00
Logan	811	291	245,562 74
Lorain	1,074	387	308,946 00
Lucas	823	351	650,000 00
Madison	194	121	235,734 00
Mahoning	578	157	126,154 00
Marion	441	187	176,596 00
Medina	757	286	228,681 00
Meigs	624	163	137,551 00
Mercer	608	180	65 636 00
Miami	965	409	423,779 00
Monroe	575	394	65,806 00
Montgomery	1,615	878	1,021,316 59
Morgan	572	173	160,907 00

TABLE—XVIII—Continued.

Counties.	Number of deeds and leases.	Number of mortgages and liens.	Am'nt of money secured by mortgage.
Morrow	674	218	$215,549 00
Muskingum	1,115	404	358,254 00
Noble	577	140	63,764 00
Ottawa	182	75	53,028 00
Paulding	....	....	....
Perry	455	187	156 458 00
Pickaway	540	168	228,244 00
Pike	366	78	72,811 00
Portage	843	292	293,472 00
Preble	677	236	277,565 00
Putnam	519	125	62,635 00
Richland	929	307	285,554 00
Ross	829	335	493 390 58
Sandusky	746	325	274,866 00
Scioto	627	283	233,395 00
Seneca	1,024	....	346,712 40
Shelby	600	250	....
Stark	1,151	442	961,038 94
Summit	1,085	331	370,800 00
Trumbull	963	303	240,739 10
Tuscarawas	259	365	319,878 58
Union	432	148	145,691 57
Van Wert	500	126	81,580 00
Vinton	358	130	62,400 00
Warren	776	376	582 803 00
Washington	....	....	....
Wayne	267	285	315,135 00
Williams	267	212	85,368 04
Wood	713	296	190,701 00
Wyandott	240	200	200,016 00

TABLE XIX.—OF THE NUMBER OF JUDGMENTS ENTERED IN THE STATE COURTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1859; THE AMOUNT OF SAID JUDGMENTS, AND THE AMOUNT OF MONEY COLLECTED.

Counties.	Number of Judgments.	Amount of Judgments.	Am't of money Collected.
Adams	30	$15,493 00	....
Allen	123	31,002 98	$6,195 61
Ashland	91	37,321 36	11,700 00
Ashtabula	382	128,668 65	23,188 51
Athens	182	73,093 22	....
Auglaize	71	22,843 98	4,396 37
Belmont	138	100,273 53	....
Brown	282	61,104 23	8,500 00
Butler	229	927,124 00	47,017 00
Carroll	99	17,268 77	....
Champaign	134	93,508 87	31,232 36
Clark	78	48,040 47	9,204 71
Clermont	181	77 411 70	....
Clinton	73	28,289 02	13,983 64
Columbiana	227	127,930 00	10,500 00
Coshocton	161	68 304 72	19,125 75
Crawford	177	52,510 84	22,138 92
Cuyahoga	1,091	613,589 12	31 180 44
Darke	129	66,219 12	19,935 97
Defiance	116	33,229 46	6,701 05
Delaware	117	67,856 74	1,602 50
Erie	214	162,130 68	66,808 58
Fairfield	262	115,330 41	29,607 52
Fayette	163	74,073 60	46,544 34
Franklin	419	532,856 80	....
Fulton	49	19,633 59	3,445 38
Gallia	201	27,263 21	4,063 15
Geauga	120	25,379 70	8,082 20
Greene	248	98,874 49	....
Guernsey	115	41,001 07	19,813 95
Hamilton	2,333	1,595 151 24	91,499 71
Hancock	131	56,904 12	9,490 90
Hardin	125	41,984 70	5,069 07
Harrison	185	40,469 98	10,827 46
Henry	45	19,395 76	3,272 12
Highland	112	56,939 27	13,675 06
Hocking	118	55,161 02	8,823 39
Holmes	81	34,934 32	16 407 99
Huron	197	145,720 23	7,721 26
Jackson	300	106,231 00	....
Jefferson	151	189,226 42	15,508 97
Knox	167	107,068 44	14,374 25
Lake	82	41,891 24	....
Lawrence	118	71,685 91	1,592 03
Licking	226	60,000 00	12,000 00
Logan	159	76,186 49	19,827 13
Lorain	155	48,750 47	3,278 47
Lucas	820	345,425 94	....
Madison	112	83,882 00	28,596 00
Mahoning	95	67,061 40	3,800 00
Marion	186	176,282 88	24,638 89
Medina	....	....	....
Meigs	129	86,700 00	....
Mercer	45	9,274 00	....
Miami	277	116 413 35	62,495 61
Monroe	94	24,912 00	1,761 00
Montgomery	337	274,184 73	....
Morgan	121	21,354 00	....
Morrow	114	38,312 00	11,221 00

TABLE XIX.—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Judgm'nts.	Amount of Judgments.	Am't of money Collected.
Muskingum	343	$185,966 65	....
Noble	31	17,951 92	$3,820 66
Ottawa	91	50,447 81	2 270 30
Paulding	31	4,792 11	4,534 00
Perry	86	32,277 37	....
Pickaway	140	63,527 00	35,920 00
Pike	59	28,370 27	8,332 87
Portage	199	80,750 00	12,000 00
Preble	90	33,129 15	14,000 00
Putnam	....	....	....
Richland	427	72.106 61	20,104 83
Ross	180	283,869 76	41,836 84
Sandusky	180	68,502 00	47,687 00
Scioto	181	108,488 16	....
Seneca	181	72,864 74	....
Shelby	86	61,384 16	....
Stark	270	136,780 00	....
Summit	66	85,228 50	....
Trumbull	177	67,770 93	....
Tuscarawas	108	60,081 81	....
Union	114	37,763 85	....
Van Wert	....	....	....
Vinton	211	86,629 71	....
Warren	96	68,086 83	....
Washington	163	60,361 30	....
Wayne	226	39,787 86	....
Williams	112	38,866 11	....
Wood	150	51,721 22	....
Wyandot	190	35,778 78	....
			....
	16,938	$9,746,313 00	....

TABLE XX.—OF NEW STRUCTURES AND THEIR VALUE.

Counties.	New Structures.	Valuation.	School houses.	Valuation.	Churches.	Valuation
Adams	14	$5,655 00				
Allen	109	24,485 00	10	$20,487 00		
Ashland	116	30,128 00	8	3,100 00	4	$3,500 00
Ashtabula	105	25,050 00	4	1,120 00		
Athens	24	7,385 00				
Auglaize						
Belmont	98	75,377 00				
Brown	64	27,923 00	3	1,175 00		
Butler						
Carroll	34	9,050 00	5	1,750 00		
Champaign	91	52,370 00	5	4,000 00		
Clark	108	61,430 00				
Clermont	152	57,930 00	7	4,200 00		
Clinton	92	40,700 00	1	1,140 00		
Columbiana	135	38,900 00				
Coshocton	61	20,810 00				
Crawford		76,665 00	*			
Cuyahoga	333	178,590 00				
Darke	126	32,000 00	8	4,800 00	5	4,500 00
Defiance	75	14,900 00				
Delaware	119	58,320 00	5	1,707 00		
Erie	29	7,325 00				
Fairfield	106	44,550 00	4	2,925 00		
Fayette	72	33,895 00	3	1,475 00		
Franklin	205	122,203 00	5			
Fulton	103	19,800 00	6	1,535 00		
Gallia	71	26,285 00				
Geauga	80	16 425 00	10	3,275 00		
Greene	170	64,385 00				
Guernsey	35	12 985 00	7	2,478 00		
Hamilton	683	1,049,256 00				
Hancock						
Hardin	40	9,597 00				
Harrison			5	1,800 00		
Henry						
Highland	123	5,457 00				
Hocking						
Holmes	84	30,675 00	4	1,525 00	1	2,000 00
Huron	133	25,640 00				
Jackson	54	16,420 00	10	2,880 00		
Jefferson	50	20,980 00	7	4,525 00		
Knox						
Lake	86	53,974 00	6	4,900 00		
Lawrence	31	11,505 00	9	3,250 00		
Licking	114	59 543 00				
Logan	149	47,020 00				
Lorain	135	38,715 00				
Lucas	219	72,970 00	4	11,000 00	2	2,000 00
Madison	36	14,410 00	1	300 00		
Mahoning	194	79,176 00	1	450 00		
Marion	74	25,760 00				
Medina	106	23,350 00	7	1,395 00		
Meigs	113	33,078 00	6	2,030 00		
Mercer						
Miami	85	45,402 00	3	3,130 00		
Monroe	40	12,600 00	4	1,550 00	3	1,800 00
Montgomery	263	172,385 00	4	3,840 00	1	5,000 00
Morgan	62	16,625 00	1	2,500 00	1	1,800 00
Morrow	169	35,165 00	9	3,600 00		
Muskingum			2	650 00		

* Schools and churches $13,050.

TABLE XX.—OF NEW STRUCTURES AND THEIR VALUE—Continued.

Counties.	New Structures.	Valuation.	School Houses.	Valuation.	Churches.	Valuation.
Noble	37	$10,260 00	6	$2,240 00	....	....
Ottawa	44	44,780 00	4	900 00	....	....
Paulding	2	700 00	....	....	1	$1,000 00
Perry	59	12,985 00	7	2,825 00	1	900 00
Pickaway	76	43,135 00	....	....	....	....
Pike	57	16,467 00	....	....	....	....
Portage	109	24,840 00	....	....	....	....
Preble	107	41,480 00	4	2,500 00	1	3,600 00
Putnam	46	13,155 00	11	2,584 00	1	500 00
Richland	180	61,714 00	4	1,958 00	1	8,000 00
Ross	71	31,750 00	3	600 00	1	1,500 00
Sandusky	256	168,115 00	8	3,500 00	6	23,000 00
Scioto	.....	....	...	....	....	....
Seneca	193	59,175 00	9	3,551 00	....	....
Shelby	......	31,893 00	....	....	..	....
Stark	......	....	....	....	....	....
Summit	131	51,874 00	6	3,403 00	....	....
Trumbull	71	20,970 00	13	3,915 00	....	....
Tuscarawas	109	31,215 00	2	925 00	....	....
Union	......	....	....	....	....	....
Van Wert	51	9,340 00	....	....	....	....
Vinton	27	6,632 00	6	1,600 00	....	....
Warren	71	42,800 00	8	10,500 00	4	25,000 00
Washington	120	51,890 00	7	4,075 00	....	....
Wayne	101	28,865 00	....	....	....	....
Williams	......	....	....	....	....	....
Wood	92	15,665 00	....	....	...	....
Wyandot	93	30,734 00	....	....	....	....

TABLE XXI.—OF MARRIAGES, WILLS REGISTERED, AND ADMINISTRATIONS TAKEN OUT.

Counties.	Number of Wills.	Number of Administrations.	Number of Marriages.	Counties.	Number of Wills.	Number of Administrations.	Number of Marriages.
Adams	17	29	131	Logan	14	33	183
Allen	18	32	173	Lorain	27	40	374
Ashland	12	14	205	Lucas	18	28	173
Ashtabula	27	30	199	Madison	9	16	102
Athens	11	14	198	Mahoning	24	21	173
Auglaize	13	24	150	Marion	8	24	126
Belmont	37	48	278	Medina	18	22	205
Brown	15	37	248	Meigs	14	21	300
Butler	25	53	350	Mercer	11	20	77
Carroll	24	10	101	Miami	20	33	281
Champaign	18	27	213	Monroe	24	55	223
Clark	27	28	213	Montgomery	30	87	485
Clermont	17	44	245	Morgan	9	21	173
Clinton	11	16	176	Morrow	11	11	163
Columbiana	42	27	211	Muskingum	30	30	340
Coshocton	14	38	190	Noble	10	12	185
Crawford	19	24	255	Ottawa	3	7	42
Cuyahoga	39	59	784	Paulding	7	15	35
Dark	9	29	209	Perry	17	22	150
Defiance	3	8	96	Pickaway	17	24	215
Delaware	11	25	208	Pike	10	27	111
Erie	19	31	223	Portage	28	24	229
Fairfield	27	26	283	Preble	28	32	187
Fayette	6	12	138	Putnam	..	..	....
Franklin	41	49	492	Richland	29	48	268
Fulton	6	13	59	Ross	33	49	343
Gallia	17	27	202	Sandusky	14	22	213
Geauga	12	24	141	Scioto	6	35	231
Greene	23	36	226	Seneca	20	21	303
Guernsey	26	30	207	Shelby	12	23	163
Hamilton	122	199	2,432	Stark	31	59	365
Hancock	13	22	196	Summit	19	30	233
Hardin	2	16	113	Trumbull	21	38	224
Harrison	33	21	147	Tuscarawas	25	51	255
Henry	6	8	83	Union	6	13	156
Highland	30	43	222	Van Wert	3	13	80
Hocking	12	11	185	Vinton	6	20	115
Holmes	19	20	157	Warren	27	43	225
Huron	19	38	[illegible]	Washington	16	25	288
Jackson	18	15	139	Wayne	16	27	281
Jefferson	27	19	202	Williams	11	15	85
Knox	26	27	255	Wood	3	10	142
Lake	16	18	132	Wyandot	13	19	123
Lawrence	8	15	229				
Licking	27	36	246		2,013	2,602	20,455

TABLE XXII—NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGN BORN PERSONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1859; WITH THE PLACES OF THEIR NATIVITY.

Counties.	Engl'nd, Wales and Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany	Other countries.	Total.
Adams	......	2	7	......	9
Allen	8	9	33	5	55
Ashland	10	......	12	6	28
Ashtabula	10	8	5	1	24
Athens	1	10	5	......	16
Anglaize	......	6	45	2	53
Belmont	3	24	11	2	40
Brown	......	4	38	6	48
Butler	2	27	51	15	95
Carroll	2	6	5	......	13
Champaign	2	32	1	......	35
Clark	3	58	20	2	83
Clermont	......	1	5	2	8
Clinton	......	7	2	......	9
Columbiana	61	......	32	9	102
Coshocton	16	14	43	42	115
Crawford	1	12	126	......	139
Cuyahoga	37	22	84	1	* 984
Darke	3	19	63	8	93
Defiance	1	8	47	11	67
Delaware	2	12	18	......	32
Erie	19	40	158	20	237
Fairfield	18	21	57	10	106
Fayette	......	17	1	......	18
Franklin	28	61	174	21	284
Fulton	......	......	4	9	13
Gallia	7	......	8	......	15
Geauga	3	2	1	......	6
Greene	......	34	10	......	44
Guernsey	4	8	1	1	14
Hamilton	162	701	2,113	202	3,178
Hancock	1	.....	25	3	29
Hardin	5	4	7	7	23
Harrison	......	6	......	......	6
Henry	1	2	24	2	29
Highland	3	12	1	.....	16
Hocking	......	5	15	1	21
Holmes	1	......	20	8	28
Huron	30	22	71	10	133
Jackson	26	28	10	9	73
Jefferson	7	40	7	......	54
Knox	7	20	4	.....	31
Lake	12	......	1	......	13
Lawrence	21	32	33	......	86
Licking	16	21	14	2	53
Logan	......	27	2	2	31
Lorain	28	11	39	5	83
Lucas	......	......	12	... ..	306
Madison	2	42	7	......	51
Mahoning	12	6	24	2	44
Marion	10	18	48	1	77
Medina	......	......	16	1	17
Meigs	23	......	16	.....	39
Mercer	......	......	36	1	37
Miami	......	18	38	4	60
Monroe	......	1	22	10	33
Montgomery	25	145	382	25	576
Morgan	1	5	3	......	9
Morrow	2	3	9	......	14

TABLE XXII—Continued.

Counties.	Engl'nd, Wales and Scotland.	Ireland.	Germ'ny.	Other countri's.	Total.
Muskingum	13	28	35	8	84
Noble	1	......	6	......	7
Ottawa	5	5	49	1	60
Paulding	......	2	3	5	10
Perry	......	15	4	2	21
Pickaway	4	12	12	......	28
Pike	......	......	38	5	43
Portage	15	12	18	2	47
Preble	......	13	11	......	24
Putnam	......	......	27	......	* 27
Richland	9	12	49	2	77
Ross	9	25	89	7	130
Sandusky	7	7	55	6	75
Scioto	11	......	53	19	83
Seneca	......	3	10	5	18
Shelby	4	20	40	21	85
Stark	......	......	......	......	57
Summit	21	14	37	7	79
Trumbull	23	16	21	1	61
Tuscarawas	3	......	32	21	56
Union	......	5	12	......	17
Van Wert	......	......	1	......	1
Vinton	2	19	11	4	36
Warren	......	14	6	1	21
Washington	25	......	31	......	56
Wayne	3	16	34	37	91
Williams	......	6	14	3	23
Wood	8	......	21	2	31
Wyandott	2	4	36	10	52
Total	798	1,881	4,720	637	8,933

* The classification by both were not given in those returned by the U. S. Courts, hence, the aggregate is greater than that obtained by summing up the nationalities.

Most of those placed under the head "other countries," are Swiss or French.

TABLE XXIII.—OF CRIMES—DISTINGUISHING THE CLASSES OF CRIMES INDICTED, AND THE NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF OHIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1859.

COUNTIES.	Number of Indictm'ts	Against Person.	Against Prop'rty.	Statute Offences.	Number of Conviet'ns.	Remarks.
Adams	14	6	1	7	3	
Allen	59	14	2	43	28	
Ashland	26	7	14	5	10	
Ashtabula	25	9	13	1	8	
Athens	31	10	4	17	14	
Auglaize	23	6	7	10	23	
Belmont	40	11	15	13	19	
Brown	20	9	5	6	6	
Butler	87	31	38	13	13	
Carroll	22	8	1	13	2	
Champaign	35	9	6	20	18	
Clark	35	7	3	25	3	
Clermont	27	7	5	15	9	
Clinton	34	10	5	19	9	
Columbiana	50	12	13	25	32	
Coshocton	58	12	21	25	24	
Crawford	18	3	3	12	2	
Cuyahoga	128	25	83	19	67	
Darke	26	7	2	17	23	
Defiance	16	8	2	6	9	
Delaware	28	9	8	11	13	
Erie	28	5	10	13	3	
Fairfield	33	7	23	3	3	
Fayette	31	8	3	20	31	
Franklin	63	18	31	14	18	
Fulton	34	3	8	23	13	
Gallia	34	14	11	9	20	
Geauga	18	7	7	4	10	
Greene	86	17	19	50	42	
Guernsey	13	2	1	10	6	
Hamilton	238	93	136	9	170	
Hancock	44	11	20	13	14	
Hardin	14	4	1	9	8	
Harrison	22	2	....	20	4	
Henry	32	....	2	30	13	
Highland	25	3	5	17	6	
Hocking	4	4	....	....	3	
Holmes	6	1	1	4	6	
Huron	60	16	18	26	27	
Jackson	19	7	5	7	6	
Jefferson	25	7	6	12	4	
Knox	64	8	10	46	14	
Lake	5	2	2	1	7	
Lawrence	142	24	15	94	14	
Licking	52	21	11	20	23	
Logan	41	3	9	29	33	
Lorain	54	23	14	17	27	
Lucas	181	8	72	100	150	
Madison	23	4	6	13	9	
Mahoning	18	1	7	10	6	
Marion	44	6	3	35	11	
Medina	....	...	...	....	....	
Meigs	69	13	10	46	10	
Mercer	10	4	....	6	3	5 for liquor.
Miami	30	11	8	11	23	
Monroe	15	7	3	5	8	
Montgomery	36	8	27	1	6	
Morgan	50	2	11	37	9	31 retailing liquor, 2 drunkenness.
Morrow	22	5	4	13	5	
Muskingum	18	6	8	13	27	

TABLE XXIII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Indictm'ts.	Against Person.	Against Prop'rty.	Statute Offences.	Number of Convict'ns.	Remarks.
Noble	13	3	....	10	9	
Ottawa	17	2	11	4	12	
Paulding	14	3	5	6	11	
Perry	11	9	....	2	3	
Pickaway	19	3	14	2	17	
Pike	13	6	5	2	7	
Portage	36	7	16	13	14	
Preble	13	4	3	12	19	
Putnam	....	....	....	....	....	
Richland	24	4	3	17	10	
Ross	34	7	9	18	19	
Sandusky	23	4	16	4	24	
Scioto	32	3	6	....	14	
Seneca	46	17	13	16	12	
Shelby	52	5	2	12	19	
Stark	90	4	6	80	23	
Summit	52	3	20	29	35	
Trumbull	56	9	33	14	30	
Tuscarawas	9	5	1	3	9	
Union	28	2	5	21	10	
Van Wert	....	....	....	....	....	
Vinton	8	3	2	3	....	
Warren	80	7	8	65	8	
Washington	142	11	10	121	27	
Wayne	25	5	3	17	11	
Williams	37	6	7	24	8	
Wood	20	4	7	9	7	
Wyandotte	24	6	9	9	11	
Total	3,493	657	966	1,615	.. .	

TABLE XXIV.—OF THE MURDERS, SUICIDES AND CASUALTIES, WHICH OCCURRED IN THE STATE OF OHIO FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1859.

Counties.	Murders.	Suicides.	Casualties.	Remarks.
Adams	....	1	6	Drowned 4.
Allen	....	....	2	
Ashland	....	....	....	
Ashtabula	....	....	....	
Athens	....	1	5	Drowned 3.
Auglaize	....	....	....	
Belmont	....	....	8	Drowned 3. Intoxication 1. R. R. 3.
Brown	1	3	6	
Butler	1	1	11	Drowned 3. Intoxication 3.
Carroll	....	....	....	
Champaign	....	3	3	Drowned 1. Intoxication 1.
Clark	....	....	1	Intoxication 1.
Clermont	....	....	5	Drowning 5.
Clinton	1	....	3	R. R. 1. Intoxication 1.
Columbiana	....	....	2	Drowned 2.
Coshocton	....	....	3	Drowned 1. Intoxication 1. R. R. 1.
Crawford	....	....	....	
Cuyahoga	8	3	19	Dr'd 14. Intox. 6. Infant'e 4. R. R. 1.
Darke	....	....	....	
Defiance	....	1	1	Drowned 1. R. R. 1.
Delaware	1	....	2	Intox. 1. Infanticide 1. R. R. 1.
Erie	1	1	6	Drowned 5. Lightning 1.
Fairfield	2	....	6	Drowned 1.
Fayette	....	....	....	
Franklin	....	....	...	
Fulton	....	2	....	
Gallia	....	....	....	
Geauga	....	....	1	
Greene	1	....	....	
Guernsey	....	....	....	
Hamilton	12	25	45	Drowned 31. Intox. 31. Poison 3.
Hancock	....	1	....	
Hardin	....	....	4	Intoxication 1. Lightning 1.
Harrison	....	1	....	
Henry	....	....	1	
Highland	1	3	....	Drowned 1.
Hocking	....	....	....	
Holmes	....	....	2	
Huron	....	....	....	
Jackson	1	....	....	
Jefferson	....	....	4	Intoxication 4.
Knox	....	2	2	Intoxication 1. Insanity 1.
Lake	....	....	2	
Lawrence	1	1	3	
Licking	....	....	2	
Logan	....	....	6	Rail Road 4.
Lorain	2	2	1	Drowned 2.
Lucas	....	....	14	Drowned 5. Intoxication 3.
Madison	1	....	1	
Mahoning	....	....	....	
Marion	....	....	....	
Medina	....	....	....	
Meigs	....	....	....	
Mercer	....	....	1	Intoxication 1.
Miami	....	3	....	
Monroe	....	....	2	Drowned 2.
Montgomery	3	....	14	Dr'd 3. Intox. 3. S. Stroke 2. R. R. 1.
Morgan	1	1	....	Drowned 1.
Morrow	....	....	....	

TABLE XXIV—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Murders.	Suicides.	Casualties.	Remarks.
Muskingum	....	....	6	Drowned 2 Intox. 3. Choking 1.
Noble	....	1	....	Drunkenness 1.
Ottawa	....	....	3	Drowned 1. Sun Stroke 1.
Paulding	1	....	....	
Perry	....	....	....	
Pickaway	....	....	3	
Pike	....	....	....	
Portage	....	....	....	
Preble	....	3	1	By hanging 3.
Putnam	....	....	2	
Richland	....	1	3	Intoxication 1. Hanging 1.
Ross	1	....	6	Drowned 1. Found dead 4.
Sandusky	1	....	2	Intoxication 2. Infanticide 1.
Scioto	....	2	6	Intox. 1. Poison 1. Violence 5.
Seneca	....	....	...	
Shelby	....	1	2	Rail Road 1.
Stark	1	1	....	
Summit	1	1	2	Thrown from buggy 2.
Trumbull	1	....	....	Man killed by insane daughter.
Tuscarawas	....	....	....	
Union	....	....	1	
Van Wert	....	....	....	
Vinton	....	....	....	
Warren	....	1	2	Intox. 1. Drowned 1. R. R. 1.
Washington	...	....	2	Drowning 1.
Wayne	....	....	....	
Williams	....	1	....	
Wood	....	....	3	Drowned 2. R. R. 1.
Wyandotte	....	1	2	Shot himself 1.
	45	69	239	

TABLE XXV.—OF THE AMOUNT AND COST OF PAUPERISM IN THE STATE OF OHIO FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Counties.	Number in Infirmaries.	Cost.	Number of Township Poor.	Cost.	Remarks.
Adams	39	$2,012 95	29		
Allen	22	2,359 97			
Ashland	44	2,637 79	5	$325 00	
Ashtabula	176	4,654 40			
Athens	25	1,527 40			Report of 1858.
Auglaize	24	1,200 00			
Belmont	62	2,815 08			Report of 1858.
Brown	33	2,500 00			" "
Butler					
Carroll	22	1,358 63			
Champaign		2,760 89			
Clark	52	4,378 49	Families 51	1,005 67	
Clermont	47	3,190 00			
Clinton	52	2,448 99			
Columbiana	68	3,338 25		510 00	
Coshocton					No Report.
Crawford					No Infirmary.
Cuyahoga	655	7,513 00	1,800	5,924 87	Out and in-door relief of Cleveland.
Darke	54	2,515 03			
Defiance					No Infirmary.
Delaware	45	3,031 92		277 01	
Erie	61	4,675 10			
Fairfield					No Report of Infirmary.
Fayette	33	1,459 84			
Franklin	552	10,885 00			
Fulton	1				A few township poor.
Gallia					No Infirmary.
Geauga	47	1,400 00			
Greene	61	2 653 00	Transient.	194 00	
Guernsey	13	981 80			
Hamilton	3,833	78,252 00	7,730	20,872 00	Includes City Infirmary, hospital, & out-door relief.
Hancock			10		No Infirmary.
Hardin					
Harrison	45	2,113 65			
Henry			5		Report of 1858.
Highland	32		2		
Hocking	10	1,582 00			Report of 1858
Holmes	16	982 00			" "
Huron					
Jackson					No Report.
Jefferson	82	3,421 75	Families 40	1,589 93	
Knox	35	971 00			Report of 1858.
Lake					No Report.
Lawrence	16	920 00			Report of 1858.
Licking	160	3,739 04		247 45	
Logan		2,511 95			No Report from Infirmary.
Lorain		6,091 37			No Infirmary.
Lucas	137	7,815 42			
Madison	20	1,500 00			
Mahoning	86	2,630 00	20		Ex. of farm products.
Marion	36	1,567 00		484 34	
Medina	41	2,344 54			
Meigs	35	2,342 54	145		
Mercer					No Infirmary.
Miami	144	3,255 37			
Monroe	30	1,470 37			
Montgomery	80		7		
Morgan	61	1,595 64			Report of 1858.

TABLE XXV.—Continued.

Counties.	Number in Infirmaries.	Cost.	Number of Township Poor.	Cost.	Remarks.
Morrow	....	....	....	....	No Infirmary.
Muskingum....	239	$9,304 91	....	....	
Noble	....	1,395 84	....	....	Poor tax collected.
Ottawa	.. ..	700 00	50 or 60	$95 00	
Paulding......	....	....	....	....	Building Infirmary.
Perry	44	1,324 38	6	288 00	
Pickaway	....	....	5	1,000 00	No Infirmary.
Pike...........	10	1,200 65	....	100 00	
Portage	90	2,740 69	....	50 00	
Preble	77	1,652 33	....	....	
Putnam........	....	635 30	....	....	
Richland	59	2,847 81	....	2,500 00	
Ross	80	....	....	....	
Sandusky......	33	1,300 00	....	....	Besides farm products.
Scioto	....	....	....	....	No Report.
Seneca........	....	....	....	....	" "
Shelby...	....	....	....	....	No Infirmary.
Stark	92	5,774 30	....	....	Report of 1858.
Summit	45	4,720 00	....	....	" "
Trumbull......	100	3,475 00	....	....	
Tuscarawas....	124	4,248 82	....	406 57	
Union.........	....	....	....	....	No Report.
Van Wert.....	....	....	....	.. ..	No Infirmary.
Vinton........	....	....	....	....	
Warren.........	48	2,683 42	....	....	Report of 1858.
Washington ...	118	4,006 87	....	....	
Wayne.......	101	....	....	....	
Williams......	....	....	....	....	
Wood.........	....	....	....	....	
Wyandot	....	....	....	....	
	8,265	....	9,918	....	

NOTE 1—In the above table, the receipts of the *farms* are not included. This would reduce the cost something.

NOTE 2—The "out-door poor" of Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus, remaining a fixed quantity, (excepting a progressive increase,) must be regarded as paupers, because they recur each year.

NOTE 3—The House of Refuge, and other purely charitable relief of Cincinnati, is not included.

TABLE XXVI.—UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Title.	Locality.	No. of Instructors.	No. in College.	No. in Preparatory Department.	Total No. of Students.	Religion.
Ohio University.......	Athens, Athens Co..	5	78	91	169	
Miami University......	Oxford, Butler Co.......	9	130	90	220	
Marietta College.......	Marietta, Washington Co	6	58	33	91	Presbyterian.
Ohio Wes. University..	Delaware, Delaware Co...	8	147	396	543	Method. Epis.
Oberlin College	Oberlin, Loraine Co......	14	181	1,026	1,207	Congregat'nal.
Western Reserve College	Hudson, Summit Co.	8	48	52	100	Presbyterian.
Antioch College........	Yellow Springs, Green Co.	9	98	223	321	Unitarian.
Farmers' College.......	College Hill, Hamilt'n Co	8	92	114	206	
St. Joseph's College....	Somerset, Perry Co.	7	40	*7	47	Catholic.
Cambridge College	Cambridge, Guernsey Co.	3	30	....	30	U. Presbyter'n.
Muskingum College....	Zanesville, Musking'm Co	3	75	....	75	
Iberia College.........	Morrow Co	4	....	....	100	
Heidelberg College	Tiffin, Seneca Co.	..	....	....	....	Ger. Reformed.
Beverly College	Beverly, Washington Co..	2	....	....	25	
Urbana University	Urbana, Champaign Co. .	3	....	....	100	New Jerusal'm.
St. Xavier's College....	Cincinnati, Hamilton Co..	9	....	....	106	Catholic.
Denison College.......	Granville, Licking Co....	5	....	....	47	Baptist.
Franklin College	N. Athens, Harrison Co. .	4	....	....	85	
Kenyon College	Gambier, Knox Co......	10	127	81	208	Episcopal.
Baldwin University....	Berea, Cuyahoga Co.	6	....	....	200	Method. Epis.
Mount St. Marys	Cincinnati, Hamilton Co..	..	....	....	....	Catholic.
Wittenburg	Springfield, Clark Co. ...	6	60	....	....	Ger. Reformed.
		129	1,164	2,105	3,873	

* Theological Department.

TABLE XXVII.—NUMBER OF ACADEMIES, SEMINARIES AND FEMALE COLLEGES, WITH THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Counties.	No. of Seminaries.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
Adams	......	......	......	
Allen	......	......	......	
Ashland	......	......	......	
Ashtabula	4	17	573	
Athens	1	2	50	
Auglaize	1	1	50	Roman Catholic.
Belmont	1	2	66	
Brown	1	......	80	Roman Catholic.
Butler	3	20	400	
Carroll	2	5	130	
Champaign	1	......	......	
Clark	2	13	281	
Clermont	1	......	......	
Clinton	......	......	......	
Columbiana	2	......	......	
Coshocton	2	......	......	
Crawford	1	2	50	
Cuyahoga	3	40	359	2 Protestant and 1 Roman Catholic.
Dark	......	......	......	
Defiance	......	......	......	
Delaware	2	6	200	
Erie	......	......	......	
Fairfield	1	......	80	Reform School.
Fayette	......	......	......	
Franklin	1	4	80	Episcopal Methodist.
Fulton	......	......	......	
Gallia	1	1	50	
Geauga	1	2	60	
Greene	2	18	141	
Guernsey	1	3	30	United Presbyterian.
Hamilton	11	116	1,636	2 Catholic and 2 Presbyterian; others no denomination.
Hancock	......	......	......	
Hardin	......	......	......	
Harrison	1	3	80	
Henry	......	......	......	
Highland	2	17	212	1 Episcopal Methodist.
Hocking	......	......	......	
Holmes	......	......	......	
Huron	......	......	......	
Jackson	......	......	......	
Jefferson	2	16	204	
Knox	2	8	142	
Lake	2	......	250	
Lawrence	......	......	......	
Licking	3	11	147	1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 1 Congregational.
Logan	3	......	few.	
Lorain	......	......	......	
Lucas	1	2	very few.	
Madison	......	......	......	
Mahoning	1	2	80	
Marion	......	......	......	
Medina	......	......	......	
Meigs	2	3	......	
Mercer	1	5	80	Roman Catholic.
Miami	......	......	......	
Monroe	......	......	......	
Montgomery	3	16	201	2 Roman Catholic.
Morgan	......	......	......	

NUMBER OF ACADEMIES, ETC.—Continued,

Counties	No. of Seminaries.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
Morrow				
Muskingum	2	10	200	
Noble				
Ottawa				
Paulding				
Perry	1	10	60	Roman Catholic.
Pickaway				
Pike				
Portage	2	9	576	
Preble				
Putnam				
Richland	2	2	90	1 United Presbyterian.
Ross	4	7	148	1 Presbyterian.
Sandusky				
Scioto				
Seneca	1			
Shelby				
Stark				
Summit	2	6	250	
Trumbull	1	2	60	
Tuscarawas				
Union				
Van Wert				
Vinton				
Warren	2	10	510	
Washington	2	9	65	
Wayne	3	4	550	
Williams				
Wood				
Wyandot				
	90	404	8,221	

TABLE XXVIII.—OF THE PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN OHIO (FOR THE YEAR 1859), WITH THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

COUNTIES.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Religious Denomination.
Adams	1	....	....	
Allen	....	....	....	
Ashland	....	....	....	
Ashtabula	1	1	15	
Athens	...	....	....	
Auglaize	1	1	50	Roman Catholic.
Belmont	11	16	367	
Brown	....	....	....	
Butler	....	....	....	
Carroll	2	2	80	Not sectarian.
Champaign	...	....	....	
Clark	1	1	22	
Clermont	5	....	....	
Clinton	2	2	50	Not sectarian.
Columbiana	3	7	125	1 by Friends.
Coshocton	....	....	....	
Crawford	....	....	....	
Cuyahoga	7	30	2,200	6 Roman Catholic.
Darke	....	....	....	
Defiance	1	1	30	
Delaware	15	15	375	
Erie	....	....	....	
Fairfield	6	7	....	
Fayette	....	....	....	
Franklin	2	....	200	
Fulton	1	2	60	
Gallia	1	1	28	
Geauga	9	14	390	Not sectarian.
Greene	2	2	80	1 Roman Catholic.
Guernsey	....	....	....	
Hamilton	35	100	8,000	25 Catholic.
Hancock	....	....	....	
Hardin	....	....	....	
Harrison	....	....	....	
Henry	....	....	....	
Highland	....	....	....	
Hocking	....	....	....	
Holmes	2	5	160	
Huron	2	2	60	
Jackson	....	....	....	
Jefferson	....	....	....	
Knox	3	4	82	
Lake	....	....	....	
Lawrence	....	....	....	
Licking	....	....	....	
Logan	....	....	....	
Lorain	....	....	....	
Lucas	4	11	612	
Madison	....	....	....	
Mahoning	4	7	315	
Marion	....	....	....	
Medina	14	20	700	
Meigs	....	....	....	
Mercer	....	....	....	
Miami	8	8	261	2 Rom. Cath.; 1 Friends.
Monroe	....	....	....	
Montgomery	10	15	503	
Morgan	....	....	....	
Morrow	...	....	....	
Muskingum	2	3	168	Roman Catholic.

TABLE XXVIII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Religious Denomination.
Noble	....	....	....	
Ottawa	....	....	....	
Paulding	....	....	....	
Perry	1	1	40	Methodist.
Pickaway	....	....	....	
Pike	....	....	....	
Portage	1	1	35	
Preble	....	....	....	
Putnam	....	....	....	
Richland	....	....	....	
Ross	2	7	210	2 Roman Catholic.
Sandusky	....	....	....	
Scioto	....	...	....	
Seneca	....	....	....	
Shelby	....	....	....	
Stark	....	....	....	
Summit	3	11	337	
Trumbull	5	12	390	
Tuscarawas	....	....	....	
Union	....	....	....	
Van Wert	....	....	....	
Vinton	....	....	....	
Warren	3	3	67	
Washington	2	4	120	
Wayne	....	....	....	
Williams	....	....	....	
Wood	....	....	....	
Wyandotte	....	....	....	
Total	135	316	16,132	

TABLE XXIX.—PROGRAMME OF THE KIND AND ORDER OF STUDIES GENERALLY PURSUED IN THE COLLEGES OF OHIO, AS ANNOUNCED IN THEIR ANNUAL CATALOGUES.

	FRESHMAN CLASS.	SOPHOMORE CLASS.	JUNIOR CLASS.	SENIOR CLASS.
Ohio University..	Latin. Greek. Algebra. Geometry. Geography. Botany. Physiology.	Latin. Greek. Algebra. Geometry. Trigonometry. Surveying. Navigation. Zoology. Meteorology. Calculus (D.)	Latin. Greek. Geometry. Civil Engineering. Mechanics. Evidences of Christianity. Mental Philosophy Hist. of Philosophy. Calculus (I.) Chemistry.	Latin. Greek. Astronomy. Geology. Political Economy. Political Science. Logic. Butler's Analogy. Moral Philosophy. Rhetoric. Minerology.
Miami University	Latin. Greek. Algebra. Trigonometry. Geography. History. German.	Latin. Greek. Mathematics. Conic Sections. Geometry. History. German.	Latin. Greek. Geometry. Calculus (D.) Calculus (I.) Natural Theology. Evidences of Christianity. Outline of the Scriptures. Natural Philosophy. Mental Philosophy. Logic. Rhetoric. Botany. French or Spanish	Latin. Greek. Astronomy. Geology. Minerology. Political Science. Political Economy. Dynamics in Anal. Mec. Butler's Analogy. History of Civilization. Moral Philosophy. Physiology. Chemistry. French or Spanish.
Marietta College..	Latin. Greek. Algebra. Geometry. Analysis of English Language. Elocution.	Latin. Greek. Geometry. Trigonometry. Mathematics. History. Calculus. Rhetoric.	Latin. Greek. Mechanics. Optics. Logic. French. Hopkins' Evidences. Natural Philosophy. Astronomy. Physiology.	Philosophy of Rhet. Intellectual Philos. Psychology. Kent's Com'ntaries. Chemistry. Geology. Minerology. Butler's Analogy. Moral Science. Political Economy. German. Zoology. National Law.
Ohio Wesleyan University.	Latin. Greek. Algebra. Geometry. Greek Antiquities. Ancient Geography & History. Roman Antiquities. Modern Geography & History. Philosophy of History.	Latin. Greek. Geometry. Trigonometry. Mensuration. Surveying. Mechanics. Anatomy. Physiology. Zoology. Botany.	Latin. Greek. Mental Philosophy. Political Economy. Calculus (Elective.) Political Science. Chemistry. Moral Science. Astronomy. Minerology. Geology.	Latin. Greek. Natural Theology. Anal. of Religion. English Language. Natural Philosophy. Mechanics. Logic. Evidences of Christianity. Rhetoric. Elements of Criticism. History of Philos. Physical Geogr'hy.
Oberlin College..	Latin. Greek.	Latin. Greek.	Latin. Greek. Mechanics and Hydrostatics.	Greek. Mental Philosophy.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.—Continued.

	FRESHMAN CLASS.	SOPHOMORE CLASS.	JUNIOR CLASS.	SENIOR CLASS.
Oberlin College..	Algebra. Geometry. Lectures on Rhetoric. Practical Lectures on Physiology of Hygeine.	Algebra. Geometry. Trigonometry. Conic Sections. Evid'ces of Christianity. Botany. Natural History.	Anatomy and Physiology. Pneumatics. Electricity. Magnetism. Optics Logic. Chemistry. Astronomy. Rhetoric.	Elements of Criticism. Geology with Lectures. Butler's Analogy. Chemistry. Lectures on Social and Political Science. Moral Philosophy. Political Economy.
Western Reserve College	Latin. Greek. Algebra. Geometry. Elocution.	Latin. Greek. Algebra. Geometry. Trigonometry. Mensuration. Navigation. Surveying. Calculus. Elocution.	Latin. Greek. Natural Philosophy Calculus. Logic. Rhetoric. Modern Languages.	Philosophy. Natural Theology. Astronomy. Chemistry. Wayland's Moral Science. Political Economy. Butler's Analogy. Kent's Com'ntaries. Botany. Minerology. Geology. Modern Languages.
Antioch College..	Latin. Greek. Algebra. Geometry. Trigonometry. Surveying. Eng. Language & Elocution. Physiology. Botany.	Latin. Greek Geometry. Calculus. Logic and Belles Lettres. Physiology. Hallam's Middle Ages. French. Didactics.	Physical Geography. German. French. Natural Philosophy. Chemistry. Astronomy. Rhetoric. Civil Engineering.	Political Economy. Logic. Zoology and Geology. Intellectual Philosophy. Hist. of Civilization. Constitutional Law. Natural Theology. Moral Philosophy. Evidences of Christianity.

TABLE XXX.—OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF STUDY PURSUED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF OHIO, WITH THE NUMBER PURSUING EACH BRANCH, FOR THE YEARS 1856, 1857 and 1858.

Studies.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Penmanship	249,922	271,440	281,866
Mental Arithmetic	82,640	112,744	121,627
Written Arithmetic	166,665	187,200	207,199
Geography	90,784	108,270	116,714
English Grammar	63,414	75,353	80,058
Physiology	2,571	2,831	3,987
Map Drawing	9,023	8,456	8,412
Composition	15,201	21,916	22,374
Declamation	23,909	18,458	23,731
Drawing	2,496	3 256	5,500
Vocal Music	26,070	37,537	43,779
History	5,824	6,759	8,136
Algebra	5,790	7,644	10,172
Geometry	934	1,272	1,790
Natural Philosophy	1,167	3,801	4,154
Mental Philosophy	212	506	657
Chemistry	514	729	786
Rhetoric	404	929	829
Astronomy	655	1,066	1,128
Geology	297	220	203
Zoology	155	88	275
Latin	675	1,319	1,766
Greek	113	159	385
German	903	1,320	5,318
French	180	250	225
Surveying	63	52	102
Trigonometry	53	36	136

TABLE XXXI.—OF THE TITLES OF UNIVERSITIES INCORPORATED IN OHIO FROM 1803 TO 1860.

Counties.	Titles, as Incorporated.
1 Athens	Ohio University, first established at Athens by the name of the American Western University.
2 Hamilton	Cincinnati University.
3 Butler	Miami University.
4 Lake	Willoughby University.
5 Delaware	Ohio Wesleyan University.
6 Clark	Lafayette University.
7 Wood	Fort Meigs University.
8	Protestant University of the United States.
9	Otterbein University of Ohio.
10	Urbana University.
11	Capital University.
12	Cleveland University.
13	Wilberforce University.
14 Athens	Albany Manual Labor University.

TABLE XXXII.—OF THE TITLES OF COLLEGES INCORPORATED IN OHIO FROM 1803 TO 1860.

	TITLES INCORPORATED.
1	Cincinnati College.
2	Alma College in New Athens; name changed to Franklin College.
3	Western Reserve College.
4	Ripley College.
5	Marietta College.
6	Richmond Classical Institute.
7	Oberlin Collegiate Institute.
8	Muskingum College.
9	Logan College.
10	Kenyon College of Gambier; first incorporated "The Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church."
11	Worthington College.
12	Central College of Ohio, Blendon.
13	German College of Columbus.
14	Providence College of New Athens.
15	Beverly College of Beverly.
16	Bellefontaine College.
17	Granville College.
18	Wittenburg College.
19	Farmers' College.
20	Wesleyan Female College of Cincinnati.
21	Marietta Female College,
22	Newton College.
23	Edinburg College.
24	Muhlenburg College.
25	Bartlett's Commercial College.
26	Gundry's Cincinnati Mercantile College.
27	Judson College.
28	Mount Washington College.
29	Cambridge College.
30	Heidelberg College.
31	Ohio Female College.
32	Bacon's Mercantile College.
33	Union College.
34	Iberia College.
35	St. Joseph's College.
36	Collegiate Institute.
37	Antioch College.
38	New Concord College.
39	J. H. Allen's Military College.
40	Richmond College.
41	St. Xavier's College.
42	Urbana Female College.

TABLE XXXIII.—OF ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES, INCORPORATED FROM 1803 TO 1860.

	COUNTIES.	TITLES OF INCORPORATION.
1.	Franklin	Worthington Academy.
2.	Montgomery	Dayton "
3.	Ross	Chillicothe "
4.	Columbiana	New Lisbon "
5.	Jefferson	Steubenville "
6.	Gallia	Gallipolis "
7.	Hamilton	Montgomery "
8.	Huron	Florence "
9.	Harrison	Cadiz "
10.	Portage	Tallmadge "
11.	Muskingum	Union "
12.	Fairfield	Lancaster "
13.	Harrison	New Athens "
14.	Champaign	Urbana "
15.	Meigs	Rutland "
16.	Richland	Franklin "
17.	Huron	Norwalk "
18.	Belmont	St. Clairsville "
19.	Pickaway	Circleville "
20.	Hamilton	Academy of Fine Arts.
21.	Portage	Nelson Academy.
22.	Highland	Hillsborough "
23.	Cuyahoga	Bricksville "
24.	Delaware	Delaware "
25.	Trumbull	Kinsman "
26.	Ashtabula	Ashtabula "
27.	Portage	Ravenna "
28.	Wayne	Union "
29.	Gallia	Vinton "
30.	Ashtabula	Conneaut "
31.	Jefferson	Richmond Classical Institute.
32.	Portage	Windham Academy.
33.	Medina	Wadsworth "
34.	Stark	Canton "
35.	Seneca	Seneca County "
36.	Muskingum	Putnam County Institute.
37.	Hamilton	Madison Institute.
38.	Wayne	Wooster Academy.
39.	Cuyahoga	Shaw "
40.	Lucas	Sylvania "
41.	Licking	Granville "
42.	Medina	Sharon "
43.	Medina	Medina "
44.	Trumbull	Warren "
45.	Carroll	New Hagerstown Academy.
46.	Miami	Troy Academy.
47.	Tuscarawas	New Philadelphia Academy.
48.	Stark	Massillon Academy.

TABLE XXXIII.—Continued.

	COUNTIES.	TITLES OF INCORPORATION.
49.	Guernsey	Cambridge Academy.
50.	Wayne	Wayne County "
51.	Geauga	Chester "
52.	Preble	Eaton "
53.	Huron	Sandusky "
54.	Huron	Marysville "
55.	Tuscarawas	Dover "
56.	Marion	Marion "
57.	Knox	Martinsburg "
58.	Ashland	Ashland "
59.	Butler	Monroe Academic Association.
60.	Belmont	Barnesville Academy.
61.	Cuyahoga	Brooklyn Center "
62.	Fairfield	Lithopolis "
63.	Cuyahoga	Methodist Academy of Brighton.
64.	Wayne	Edinburg Academy of Wayne.
65.	Lawrence	Burlington Academy.
66.	Butler	Middletown Acad. and Lit. Asso'n.
67.	Trumbull	Gustavus Academy.
68.	Gallia	Pine Grove of Porter.
69.	Wayne	Canaan Academy.
70.	Lucas	Maumee City "
71.	Warren	Lebanon "
72.	Warren	Lebanon "
73.	Seneca	West Lodi "
74.	Portage	Franklin "
75.	Ross	Salem Academy of Buckskin Tp.
76.	Warren	Waynesville Academy.
77.	Coshocton	Keene Academy.
78.	Hamilton	Cincinnati Classical Academy.
79.		Columbus Acad. and Col. Institute.
80.	Portage	Aurora Academical Institute.
81.	Jackson	Jackson Academy.
82.	Hancock	Findlay Academical Institute.
83.	Trumbull	College Hill Academy of Ellsworth.
84.	Madison	London Academy.
85.	Madison	West Jefferson Academical Institute.
86.	Hamilton	Cincinnati Lancaster Seminary.
87.	Franklin	Young Men's Seminary of Blendon.
88.		Western Reserve Teachers' Sem'ry.
89.	Cuyahoga	Asbury Seminary at Chagrin Falls.
90.	Stark	Bascom Seminary.
91.	Ashtabula	Grand River Institute.
92.	Huron	Huron Institute in Milan.
93.	Meigs	Strong's Manual Labor Seminary.
94.	Medina	Tullenburg Institute in Brunswick.
95.	Columbiana	Neville Institute.
96.	Cuyahoga	Berea Seminary.
97.	Monroe	Monroe Seminary.

TABLE XXXIII.—Continued.

	COUNTIES.	TITLES OF INCORPORATION.
98.	Huron	Baptist Lit. and Collegiate Ins.
99.	Cuyahoga	Wesleyan Collegiate Institute.
100.		High Falls Primary Seminary.
101.	Lorain	Sheffield Manual Labor Institute.
102.		Cuyahoga Falls Institute.
103.		Madison College.
104.		Marysville Literary Institute.
105.	Huron	Greenfield Institute.
106.		Franklin Institute of Portsmouth.
107.	Stark	Canton Male Seminary.
108.	Summit	Tallmadge Academical Institute.
109.		Akron Institute.
110.	Cuyahoga	Rock River Seminary.
111.		Vermillion Institute.
112.		Middletown Academy.
113.	Richland	Loudonville Academy.
114.		Norwalk Institute.
115.	Lake	Madison Educational Society.
116.	Columbiana	Liverpool Seminary.
117.	Cuyahoga	Baldwin Institute of Middlebury.
118.		Mansfield Academical Institute.
119.	Logan	Richland Academical Institute.
120.	Greene	Xenia Academy.
121.	Clermont	Felicity Female Seminary.
122.	Medina	Medina Academy.
123.		Richmond Classical Institute.
124.	Trumbull	Farmington Normal School.
125.	Clarke	Springfield Female Seminary.
126.		Cadiz High School.
127.	Butler	Oxford Female Institute.
128.	Guernsey	Miller Academy.
129.	Meigs	Pomeroy Academy.
130.	Richland	Mansfield Female Seminary.
131.	Ross	Mt. Pleasant Academy.
132.		Hillsboro' Academy.
133.		Western Liberal Institute.
134.	Gallia	Vinton High School.
135.		Geneva Hall.
136.	Morrow	Elliott Female Seminary.
137.	Seneca	Tiffin Academy.
138.	Defiance	Defiance Female Seminary.
139.	Ross	Soeurs de Notre Dame Fem. Ed. In.
140.		Hartford High School.
141.	Greene	Xenia Female Academy.
142.		Cleveland Female Seminary.
143.		West. Lit. and Theological Sem'ry of the Reformed Pres. Church.
144.	Warren	Beech Grove Academy.
145.		Frankfort Union Seminary.

TABLE XXXIII.—Continued.

	COUNTIES.	TITLES OF INCORPORATION.
146.		North Royalton Academy.
147.		Sigourney Seminary.
148.	Huron	Olena Academy.
149.		Monroe Presbyterial Academy.
150.	Warren	New Jersey Academy.
151.	Medina	Seville Academy.
152.	Stark	Freedom Seminary.
153.		Cadiz Female Seminary.
154.		Ravenna Literary Institute.
155.		Bedford Christian Institute.
156.		Poland Presbyterial Academy.
157.		Union Female Seminary.
158.	Athens	Coolville Seminary.
159.	Wayne	Grove Female Institute.
160.	Summit	Greensburg Seminary.
161.		Fredericksburg Academy.

TABLE XXXIV.

A Tabular Statement showing the distribution of the Church Property among the different denominations of the State, as returned to the Auditor of State, from the different counties of Ohio, in the year 1859.

Counties.	Episcopal.		Methodist.		Baptist.		Presbyterian.	
	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.
Adams	....	....	28	14,078	6	$4,035	16	$13,670
Allen	....	....	22	12,730	8	5,863	7	4,145
Ashland	....	....	14	15,390	6	3,573	12	13,594
Ashtabula	6	$6,600	27	21,395	18	18,945	21	23,250
Athens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Auglaize	....	....	13	2,975	2	1,650	2	1,170
Belmont	1	900	41	25,961	12	8,035	24	33,315
Brown	....	....	20	24,510	8	2,732	14	22,425
Butler	....	....	32	35,995	9	21,855	21	51,655
Carroll	1	250	15	12,338	8	2,855	15	13,058
Champaign	....	....	30	34,965	12	12,415	7	11,565
Clarke	1	5,380	30	51,256	5	15,616	10	38,505
Clermont	....	....	52	54,207	27	18,305	13	14,567
Clinton	....	....	26	18,590	8	9,585	1	1,050
Columbiana	2	1,280	25	20,070	3	3,180	24	27,950
Coshocton	3	1,658	29	17,548	10	4,953	10	6,526
Crawford	....	....	18	20,000	3	2,043	9	3,592
Cuyahoga *	4	2,105	19	15,055	8	4,900	12	15,405
Darke	....	....	19	8,995	3	696	6	6,340
Defiance	....	....	5	3,605	1	1,000	3	4,470
Delaware	3	5,375	28	31,185	11	11,530	18	18,797
Erie	4	23,160	13	27,070	5	14,410	9	63,165
Fairfield	1	8,500	33	31,572	6	7,030	9	14,335
Fayette	....	....	13	11,907	7	5,174	2	4,275
Franklin	3	26,450	40	85,928	7	15,600	19	80,680
Fulton	....	....	6	3,160	3	825	4	1,585
Gallia	2	1,550	25	11,828	19	8,303	4	2,747
Geauga	....	....	16	10,275	9	5,230	11	11,987
Greene	....	....	31	41,217	12	21,350	14	46,789
Guernsey	....	....	34	25,325	11	5 229	25	29,055
Hamilton	5	171,700	65	449,250	21	116,940	36	373,130
Hancock	....	....	18	20,354	3	520	3	10,573
Hardin	....	....	12	9,761	5	2,815	3	6,525
Harrison	....	....	33	19,300	2	905	14	12,200
Henry	1	250	1	100	1	100	1	520
Highland	1	6,000	41	46 941	6	6,365	11	19,720
Hocking	....	....	....	12,002	....	640	....	1,700
Holmes	....	....	16	11,625	4	930	7	9,167
Huron	3	5,950	14	17,760	16	15,550	13	21,100
Jackson	....	....	17	11,733	3	1 430	8	5,540
Jefferson	3	6,880	44	43,249	3	2,045	21	37,605
Knox	3	17,200	33	39,968	9	11,168	15	26,310
Lake	1	3,350	13	15,165	8	13,005	5	10,875
Lawrence	....	....	18	16,633	9	9,185	3	10,400
Licking	1	4,000	57	45,010	19	9,783	24	24,185
Logan	....	....	27	22,793	7	4,170	15	12 681
Lorain	4	7,565	23	18,943	9	10,833	20	39,291
Lucas	1	6,600	9	11,765	3	6,820	5	8,500
Madison	....	....	17	14,415	2	920	2	1,750

TABLE XXXIV.—CHURCHES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Episcopal.		Methodist.		Baptist.		Presbyterian.	
	No. of Churches	Value.	No. of Churches	Value.	No. of Churches	Value.	No. of Churches	Value.
Mahoning	2	$3,030	22	$14 790	7	$4,840	16	$19,347
Marion	1	700	10	14,520	5	4,258	4	9,308
Medina	1	1,650	16	12,530	12	7,258	16	18,735
Meigs	...	...	27	18,415	8	3,905	15	8,305
Mercer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miami	2	5,000	20	22,352	15	22,590	11	24,329
Monroe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	...	21	67,179	5	9,480	6	71,605
Morgan	...	...	40	18,204	4	1,815	10	11,910
Morrow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muskingum	3	14,550	65	51,949	22	25,508	24	39,157
Noble	...	...	32	15,730	7	3,920	2	1,125
Ottawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paulding	...	...	2	72	...	...	...	...
Perry	...	...	28	12,383	10	3,646	9	3,793
Pickaway	1	2,700	27	25,263	3	2,150	6	17,100
Pike	...	...	15	9,798	1	360	3	2,030
Portage	1	650	19	23,649	11	4,823	18	26,431
Preble	...	...	16	12,359	6	2,680	10	9,220
Putnam	...	...	7	3,153	2	241	2	2,080
Richland	1	5,125	23	17,082	11	5 102	20	39,230
Ross	2	12,100	56	66,300	5	3,020	14	43,870
Sandusky	2	8,000	6	5,335	6	9,842	1	5,300
Scioto	2	18,080	13	30,190	9	10,846	3	14,070
Seneca	1	3.700	22	29 225	8	5,175	7	8,510
Shelby	1	300	21	10,633	5	1,781	4	15,225
Stark	1	9,100	17	14 747	4	1,095	6	8,900
Summit	3	5,550	15	16,806	5	5,355	15	18,137
Trumbull	2	2,440	33	26,645	7	5 248	31	34 493
Tuscarawas	...	...	46	19,619	7	3,625	7	4,950
Union	...	...	19	13,715	3	2,115	8	5,313
Van Wert	...	...	5	2.777	1	388	1	2,100
Vinton	1	1,050	14	5,058	..	...	4	2,750
Warren *	...	...	17	24,565	7	6,155	7	11,737
Washington	1	10,000	42	27,675	4	13,450	20	27,283
Wayne	1	800	13	13,662	6	5,651	18	17,775
Williams	...	...	6	2 810	...	...	1	1,300
Wood	...	...	8	3,911	1	580	4	2,110
Wyandotte	...	...	10	10,141	...	...	6	4,510
Total	83	423,528	1.915	2,189,829	584	629,198	877	1,743,547

* In part only.

TABLE XXXIV.—CHURCHES—Continued.

Counties.	Unitarian.		United Brethren.		Catholic.		Friends.	
	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.
Adams	....	......	3	$1,800	....	....	....	....
Allen	....	......	6	2,493	2	$11,295	....	....
Ashland	....	......	6	2,030	....	....	....	....
Ashtabula	1	$1,800	....	....	....	....	....	....
Athens	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....
Auglaize	....	......	2	1,225	4	38,645	....	....
Belmont	....	......	....	....	1	1,500	11	$6,465
Brown	....	......	1	410	3	5,260	....	....
Butler	....	......	5	5,355	4	28,400	....	....
Carroll	....	......	....	....	1	830	....	....
Champaign	....	......	1	660	1	2,700	1	250
Clark	....	......	1	540	1	10,720	3	1,460
Clermont	....	......	1	230	4	3,595	....	....
Clinton	....	......	1	1,100	....	....	12	10,285
Columbiana	....	......	2	450	4	7,190	14	10,444
Coshocton	..	......	6	3,850	3	660	....	....
Crawford	....	......	9	9,195	2	3,750	1	211
Cuyahoga	....	......	....	....	3	35,787	....	....
Darke	....	......	15	7,155	2	418	...	....
Defiance	....	......	1	506	2	4,450	....	....
Delaware	....	......	6	3,050	1	1,500	....	....
Erie	....	......	....	....	2	16,010	....	....
Fairfield	....	......	22	9,036	2	8,325	....	....
Fayette	....	......	2	1,800	....	....	1	650
Franklin	....	......	8	6,965	2	48,350	..	....
Fulton	....	......	2	385	1	105	....	....
Gallia	....	......	4	1,650	1	1,000	....	....
Geauga	....	......	....	....	1	315	....	....
Greene	....	......	....	50	2	7,400	2	470
Guernsey	....	......	3	602	1	8,100	3	1,585
Hamilton	1	34,030	11	17,820	27	607,590	1	45,000
Hancock	....	......	10	5,549	1	715	....	....
Hardin	....	......	1	420	....	....	....	....
Harrison	....	......	5	2,326	....	....	4	1,675
Henry	....	......	2	564	1	190	....	....
Highland	....	......	2	1,050	2	4,375	6	3,415
Hocking	....	......	....	3,738	....	2,454	....	....
Holmes	...	......	3	720	2	2,020	....	....
Huron	....	......	1	105	3	16,955	1	375
Jackson	....	......	1	335	1	550	....	....
Jefferson	....	......	....	....	1	7,350	4	5,934
Knox	....	......	....	....	3	11,600	1	530
Lake	...	......	....	....	1	7,400	....	....
Lawrence	...	......	2	805	2	3,375	...	....
Licking	....	......	4	1,33[illegible]	2	2,170	...	....
Logan	....	......	2	576	2	1,225	2	1,340
Lorain	....	......	....	....	6	6,098	....	....
Lucas	1	1,220	1	315	4	16,620	....	....
Madison	....	......	2	1,820	1	600	..	....
Mahoning	....	......	1	525	1	2,000	1	750
Marion	...	......	5	5,931	....	....	...	....
Medina	....	......	1	560	2	931	...	....
Meigs	....	......	5	1,535	1	1,25[illegible]	....	....
Mercer	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE XXXIV.—CHURCHES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Unitarian.		United Brethren.		Catholic.		Friends	
	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.
Miami	....	......	2	$1,625	4	$8,360	4	$4,205
Monroe	....	......	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Montgomery	....	......	13	19,202	2	28,200	4	3,660
Morgan	....	......	3	270	2	1,025	6	1,970
Morrow	....	......	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Muskingum	...	......	5	926	5	23,800	....	....
Noble	....	......	3	660	.....	....	....	....
Ottawa	....	......	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Paulding	....	......	....	....	1	60	....	....
Perry	....	......	9	2,245	7	21,400	....	....
Pickaway	....	......	11	7,080	1	1,000	....	....
Pike	....	......	5	2,515	.....	....	....	....
Portage	...	.....	2	315	1	1,222	....	....
Preble	...	......	6	7,430	.....	....	2	1,280
Putnam	....	......	3	860	4	14,865	....	....
Richland	....	......	7	4,165	2	2,950	....	....
Ross	...	......	3	1,450	3	16,160	....	....
Sandusky	....	......	4	867	3	13,745	....	....
Scioto	....	......	1	280	4	4,561	....	....
Seneca	....	......	11	4,758	8	27,960	..	....
Shelby	...	......	3	1,341	5	11,360	....	....
Stark	....	......	5	3,667	9	21,300	4	2,128
Summit	....	......	1	297	2	2,200	....	....
Trumbull	....	......	4	1,155	.....	....	....	....
Tuscarawas	....	....	9	4,172	3	3,229	....	....
Union	....	......	5	1,445	.....	....	....	....
Van Wert	....	......	1	10	.....	....	....	....
Vinton	....	......	2	142	1	1,810	....	....
Warren	....	......	2	1,550	.....	....	6	8,520
Washington	1	$14,880	5	1,581	2	9,516	3	1,615
Wayne	....	......	4	3,385	3	4,475	....	....
Williams	....	......	4	2,410	1	50	1	120
Wood	....	......	5	3,402	1	700	....	....
Wyandotte	....	......	6	4,315	3	2,715	....	....
Total	4	$51,850	308	$189,011	190	$1,164,388	98	$114,357

TABLE XXXIV—CHURCHES—Continued.

Counties.	Lutheran.		Evangelical.		Disciples.		Universalist.	
	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.
Adams	....	....	....	....	7	$4,475	....	....
Allen	5	$2,626	1	$345	....	....	....	....
Ashland	15	10,479	2	1,820	4	3,200	....	....
Ashtabula	....	....	....	....	2	1,375	2	$1,100
Athens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Auglaize	9	7,433	2	970	3	1,280	....	....
Belmont	....	....	....	....	5	2,340	....	....
Brown	4	6,173	....	....	13	13,001	....	....
Butler	12	17,110	....	....	3	2,420	4	7,975
Carroll	5	6,260	....	....	1	313	....	....
Champaign	4	9,525	2	756	3	1,790	1	875
Clark	10	23,625	2	1,880	4	5,230	1	2 500
Clermont	1	600	....	....	12	6,920	2	1,880
Clinton	5	7,305	....	....	....	....	1	4,160
Columbiana	11	5,540	....	....	10	5,372	....	....
Coshocton	9	3,380	1	1,115	4	1,390	....	....
Crawford	23	29,798	1	515	1	607	....	....
Cuyahoga	1	750	....	....	8	5,720	....	....
Darke	9	3,340	1	1,700	10	6,365	1	800
Defiance	3	1 875	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delaware	4	6,550	....	....	2	1,850	....	....
Erie	3	4,675	2	600	1	510	....	....
Fairfield	27	28,530	5	11,050	....	....	....	....
Fayette	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Franklin	6	20,845	6	25,840	2	1,315	2	14,850
Fulton	1	275	....	....	1	215	....	....
Gallia	....	....	....	....	3	1,075	....	....
Geauga	....	....	....	....	8	5,200	2	1,225
Greene	11	24,750	....	....	....	....	....	....
Guernsey	5	1,878	....	....	2	872	....	....
Hamilton	14	85,880	1	14,900	10	19,920	7	47,770
Hancock	2	1,912	3	1,752	1	75	....	....
Hardin	3	1,700	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harrison	5	4,510	....	....	2	1,060	....	....
Henry	1	320	....	....	....	....	....	....
Highland	4	3,185	....	....	8	7,280	2	1,250
Hocking	....	6,264	....	80	....	220	....	....
Holmes	12	5,323	5	4,295	7	5,750	....	....
Huron	2	1,405	1	800	....	....	1	1,150
Jackson	1	303	....	....	1	772	....	....
Jefferson	4	1,853	....	....	3	1,960	....	....
Knox	5	2,510	....	....	14	11,600	1	1,400
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	50
Lawrence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Licking	5	2,380	....	....	9	6,645	4	1,590
Logan	5	6,610	....	....	8	5,087	1	400
Lorain	1	900	....	....	2	1,140	1	506
Lucas	4	2,650	....	....	1	350	....	....
Madison	....	....	....	....	4	2,695	1	950
Mahoning	10	6,232	5	2,635	....	....	....	....
Marion	5	5,895	....	....	1	210	....	....
Medina	3	2,222	....	....	1	1,215	2	1,395
Meigs	1	900	1	920	5	2,675	1	550

TABLE XXXIV.—CHURCHES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Lutheran.		Evangelical		Disciples.		Universalist.	
	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.
Mercer								
Miami	9	$10,343			11	$8,830	1	$1,145
Monroe								
Montgomery	14	30,420			4	4,920	1	4,500
Morgan	3	495			7	1,998	1	3,300
Morrow								
Muskingum	10	9,943			3	525		
Noble	4	3,045			3	690		
Ottawa								
Paulding								
Perry	11	10,485			3	685		
Pickaway	11	8,150	4	$1,830	2	737		
Pike	5	2,528						
Portage	3	1,633			12	9,626	2	3,525
Preble	9	12,762			7	5,910	2	1,499
Putnam	1	50			4	789		
Richland	18	12,935	1	1,000	4	1,070	3	1,210
Ross	5	9,080	1	1,100	1	650		
Sandusky	7	13,964	6	1,617	1	425	1	1,200
Scioto			1	2,500	1	1,900		
Seneca	18	16,815	2	1,567			1	1,030
Shelby	6	3,731			5	3,175		
Stark	30	21,925	1	400	14	6,670		
Summit	7	6,494	4	5,358	5	4,145		
Trumbull	7	4,190	3	1,837	15	9,831	1	650
Tuscarawas	29	16,253	3	2,200				
Union	2	3,350			7	4,895	1	450
Van Wert	2	1,246	1	315				
Vinton					1	115	1	350
Warren	1	225	1	1,025	2	4,400	4	3,925
Washington	9	3,861	3	658	4	1,665	5	6,718
Wayne	13	11,670	6	3,400	2	2,800		
Williams	2	290						
Wood	3	2,710					1	1,100
Wyandotte	7	3,000			1	840		
	516	$587,859	75	$97 580	305	$218,780	63	$122,978

TABLE XXXIV.—CHURCHES—Continued.

Counties.	Mennonists.		Miscellaneous.		Union, or Free.	
	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.
Adams	..	....	..	....	1	$735
Allen	1	$215	3	$937	..	....
Ashland	..	....	4	2,200	4	745
Ashtabula	..	....	..	....	3	2,900
Athens	..	....	..	....	..	....
Auglaize	..	....	1	160	..	....
Belmont	..	....	..	....	1	640
Brown	..	....	1	525	..	....
Butler	..	....	..	....	3	1,570
Carroll	..	....	2	1,119	..	....
Champaign	..	....	2	2,050	..	....
Clark	1	385	2	6,575	1	1,235
Clermont	..	....	1	800	..	....
Clinton	..	....	1	500	2	950
Columbiana	2	299	..	....	4	2,615
Coshocton	..	....	1	260	4	1,457
Crawford	..	....	2	1,565	..	....
Cuyahoga	..	....	2	1,750	1	540
Darke	..	....	6	995	1	350
Defiance	..	....	..	....	1	900
Delaware	..	....	1	650	..	....
Erie	..	....	1	6,670	..	....
Fairfield	..	....	3	2,125	..	....
Fayette	..	....	..	....	1	640
Franklin	1	575	2	787	..	....
Fulton	..	....	..	....	..	....
Gallia	..	....	..	....	..	....
Geauga	..	....	..	....	2	400
Greene	..	....	2	1,255	2	1,025
Guernsey	..	....	..	....	..	....
Hamilton	..	....	16	107,930	2	14,840
Hancock	..	....	2	1,910	2	600
Hardin	..	....	..	....	..	....
Harrison	..	....	..	....	2	880
Henry	..	....	..	....	..	....
Highland	..	....	2	1,435	..	....
Hocking	..	....	.	103	..	100
Holmes	2	570	1	225	..	....
Huron	..	....	..	....	..	....
Jackson	..	....	..	....	1	325
Jefferson	..	....	..	....	1	850
Knox	..	....	..	....	..	....
Lake	..	....	1	1,050	..	....
Lawrence	..	....	..	....	..	....
Licking	..	....	..	....	2	1,300
Logan	..	....	..	....	1	50
Lorain	..	....	..	....	2	1,215
Lucas	..	....	..	....	1	1,575
Madison	..	....	..	....	..	....
Mahoning	2	440	2	675	2	1,675
Marion	..	....	2	674	2	710
Medina	3	1,500	..	...	2	925
Meigs	..	....	..	....	..	....
Mercer	..	....	..	....	..	....
Miami	..	....	3	3,690	4	2,865
Monroe	..	....	.	....	..	....
Montgomery	..	....	9	11,060	..	....
Morgan	..	....	1	395	1	120

TABLE XXXIV.—CHURCHES—Continued.

Counties.	Mennonists.		Miscellaneous.		Union, or Free.	
	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.	No. of Churches.	Value.
Morrow	..	....	..	....	..	....
Muskingum	..	....	..	....	..	....
Noble	..	....	..	....	2	$700
Ottawa	..	....	..	....	..	....
Paulding	..	....	..	....	..	....
Perry	1	$425	..	....	1	450
Pickaway	..	....	..	....	2	585
Pike	..	....	..	....	1	300
Portage	..	....	..	....	1	504
Preble	..	....	..	....	4	4,366
Putnam	2	680	2	$241	..	....
Richland	..	....	2	810	1	850
Ross	..	....	2	3,200	2	400
Sandusky	..	....	..	....	1	503
Scioto	..	....	..	....	..	....
Seneca	1	410	5	4,430	4	1,440
Shelby	..	....	2	605	..	....
Stark	1	300	6	3,505	1	225
Summit	..	....	..	....	2	3,275
Trumbull	..	....	..	....	..	....
Tuscarawas	8	15,215	..	....	..	....
Union	..	....	..	....	..	....
Van Wert	..	....	..	....	1	100
Vinton	..	....	..	....	..	....
Warren	..	....	..	....	..	....
Washington	..	....	1	105	2	810
Wayne	4	1,912	6	5,319	2	935
Williams	..	....	..	....	..	....
Wood	..	....	..	....	..	....
Wyandot	..	....	3	2,200	1	105
	30	$22,926	105	$180,485	84	$160,240

NOTE.—Under the general headings of this table are included the several subdivisions of each Denomination—*ex grat.*, under that of "Presbyterian" are included *Associate Reformed*, *New* and *Old School*, *Cumberland*, etc.

Under the head of Miscellaneous are included the following:

Churches.	No.	Value.
Omish	1	$650
Moravian	1	8,275
Albright	20	15,629
Church of Christ	2	1,305
Hebrews	..	32,980
Dunkers	16	12,405
Mormons	1	1 050
Church of God	9	6,785
Swedenborgian	13	26 175
Winebrenner	10	8,100
Solemn Church	1	650
Shakers	2	1,450
Bethel	2	8,970
African	..	*27,400
Welsh	..	*13,200

* Unclassed.

TABLE XXXV.

A Tabular Statement, derived from returns made to the Office of the Auditor of State, showing the amount of School, Church, County, City and Town Property, and that of Benevolent Institutions, the value of Buildings and Lots, and Grounds, in the State of Ohio, in 1859.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.												CHURCH PROPERTY.			
	District Schools.		Union Schools.		High Schools.		Graded Schools		Colleges.		Academies.		Churches.		Parsonages.	
	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.
Adams	$20,830	$1,471	$3.000	$100	....	....	$2,000	$200	....	....	$2,000	$50	$36,250	$2,540	$750	$160
Allen	12,849	801	9,000	1,380	$300	$100	....	....	....	....	1,000	330	35,960	3,891	270	70
Ashland	27,696	2,347	800	800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47,269	4,209	330	370
Ashtabula	32,695	3,310	4,500	830	1,200	350	....	....	....	....	10,650	1,215	67,380	7,405	1,675	805
Athens	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Auglaize	12,377	1,260	3,000	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50,080	2,116	1,505	180
Belmont	47,610	3,486	6,900	590	....	....	1,850	125	....	....	....	....	67,375	8,646	....	....
Brown	34,765	3,016	17.000	550	300	25	....	....	....	....	10,000	320	64,400	6,653	1,400	1,118
Butler	44,150	5,050	17,500	1,050	8,500	1,000	5,000	2,300	....	....	2,000	400	145,760	24,080	1,950	180
Carroll	17,058	3,024	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	32,340	4,870	450	125
Champaign	26.905	2,415	8,500	1,100	....	....	....	....	$15,000	$3,000	5,000	1,000	62 890	6,660	5,550	1,445
Clark	33.900	2,556	21,000	2,150	....	....	....	....	75,000	....	35,840	4,160	143,700	15,470	1,700	542
Clermont	46,385	4,611	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	25	84,410	6,567	2,650	557
Clinton	35,825	4,487	....	....	3,000	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	46,550	5,200	350	65
Columbiana	32,375	2,812	12,300	2,950	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,450	420	68,360	10,627	1.765	316
Coshocton	22,490	1,649	3,000	800	2,400	50	....	....	....	....	1,700	135	36,595	2,627	390	116
Crawford	31,379	2,255	7,100	1,700	....	...	....	....	....	....	950	50	60,502	5,903	1,220	520
Cuyahoga*	45,810	4,882	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	2,900	575	43,575	4,895	1,300	747
Darke	37,798	4,048	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32,135	3,139	....	....
Defiance	10,845	1,088	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,235	1,661	700	280
Delaware	29,285	4,748	....	....	....	....	....	....	42,000	15,800	....	....	69,295	7,363	2,800	850
Erie	28,975	4,375	....	....	3,800	....	4,900	325	....	....	2,600	350	152,150	3,970	250	....

TABLE XXXV.—SCHOOL, CHURCH, COUNTY AND CITY PROPERTY—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.												CHURCH PROPERTY.			
	District Schools.		Union Schools		High Schools.		Graded Schools		Colleges.		Academies.		Churches.		Parsonages.	
	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Val. of Lots.
Fairfield	$40,170	$3,459	$9,500	$3,290	$250	$30	....	....	....	....	$300	$50	$106,640	$9,219	$1,820	$695
Fayette	27,950	2,905	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22,025	1,595	300	202
Franklin	51.630	6,822	....	....	14,500	4,500	$13,500	5,825	66,500	5,500	9,400	2,800	253,725	57,520	4,375	903
Fulton	15,229	834	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,660	405	250	30
Gallia	14,285	1,087	7,000	930	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,000	2,150	22,950	3,618	1,200	330
Geauga	22,090	1,592	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 500	210	28,280	3,475	1,960	615
Greene	47.585	3,644	13,000	3,900	....	....	16,112	1,168	114,800	4,908	24,000	5,000	115,875	15 692	6,125	1,900
Guernsey	33,979	3,412	9,400	600	....	....	....	....	6,500	350	2,500	200	63,355	4,417	255	20
Hamilton	262,740	174,980	....	....	2,000	2,000	47,000	33,300	68,000	41,100	....	....	1,009,060	826,880	....	....
Hancock	10,020	747	1,750	1,036	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	600	38,625	3 988	204	166
Hardin	11,520	607	15,000	1,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18,630	2,461	....	....
Harrison	25,155	1,577	2,430	310	14,000	1,100	....	...	2,500	....	....	....	37,375	2,938	500	50
Henry	7,150	449	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,775	269	....	....
Highland	46 597	2,728	8,020	300	2,825	50	....	....	....	....	31,500	800	93,780	4,401	2,700	725
Hocking	18,135	2,573	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22,774	3,097	700	320
Holmes	20,540	1,186	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34,920	3,615	625	190
Huron	28,450	2,515	9,000	2,295	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,690	440	66,600	7,485	2,895	515
Jackson	10,850	636	6,000	600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,735	2,028	715	220
Jefferson	28,745	1,504	2,000	450	3,000	400	1,800	350	....	....	600	160	84,326	8,285	3,125	1,210
Knox	31,085	2,555	23,000	2,000	....	....	2 050	1,390	48,000	....	....	....	98,500	8 432	1,385	667
Lake	28 480	2,310	1,500	200	1,000	1,000	2,800	750	....	250	29,000	2,000	47,770	2 705	100	40
Lawrence	6,934	500	8,850	1,900	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,500	....	35,640	3,048	1,550	110
Licking	46 566	3,037	13,450	1,100	....	....	....	....	....	....	450	80	90,220	7,816	..	....
Logan	21 355	1.386	11,000	1,600	....	....	600	100	....	....	4,500	120	45,860	5,195	2,350	521
Lorain	3 ,165	3,036	14,250	1,650	...	....	800	250	10,000	6,000	....	....	77,750	6.514	1,250	667
Lucas	10,230	1,465	25,250	11,520	1,100	70	600	50	....	....	....	....	38,850	17,255	250	60
Madison	17,100	1,210	850	550	....	....	....	....	....	....	600	100	18,450	2,395	825	330
Mahoning	36,065	4,858	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,800	600	48,510	5,034	1,050	890

Marion	15,947	1,364	24,200	3,900	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43,395	4,951	....	....
Medina	26,833	3,000	....	....	250	....	....	....	....	....	850	400	43,300	3,816	1,050	365
Meigs	26,305	4,913	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,625	....	31,980	6,745	....	....
Mercer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miami	46,110	5,215	39,100	6,210	500	35	810	150	....	....	....	....	99,884	12,947	....	....
Monroe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montgomery	83,991	25,780	....	....	14,000	12,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	187,051	59,725	1,150	2,300
Morgan	24,326	2,009	1,500	1,400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34,995	3,782	775	525
Morrow	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Muskingum	74,115	13,932	5,000	1,000	4,000	1,800	....	....	2,000	100	12,000	2,375	132,900	18,056	9,400	2,515
Noble	28,077	184	....	....	....	....	....	....	700	100	....	....	27,085	430	700	25
Ottawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paulding	6,659	388	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	800	132	....	....
Perry	17,115	1,679	3,000	200	....	....	1,000	100	5,000	200	800	200	49,220	3,513	1,100	80
Pickaway	25,195	1,637	31,340	2,690	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58,210	6,135	1,750	500
Pike	9,188	609	....	....	....	....	1,500	75	....	....	....	....	15,200	677	1,000	173
Portage	33,655	2,506	11,075	1,977	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,910	659	65,530	4,141	1,845	965
Preble	41,995	3,761	....	....	....	....	4,000	600	....	....	3,000	75	50,550	4,471	400	100
Putnam	10,000	1,443	500	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,000	800	19,605	2,399	250	550
Richland	39,300	2,579	2,300	1,850	....	....	4,000	300	....	....	11,000	1,245	70,095	10,075	1,200	500
Ross	35,540	3,473	....	....	5,000	1,000	11,100	2,100	....	....	14,000	3,705	126,050	12,490	9,305	3,165
Sandusky	24,395	1,685	1,350	350	5,000	2,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	51,840	5,226	1,775	1,235
Scioto	15,530	4,713	....	....	12,600	6,190	....	....	....	....	....	....	69,350	11,272	900	75
Seneca	35,380	2,743	34,700	1,950	....	....	....	....	12,000	1,250	1,000	100	88,875	5,864	3,375	175
Shelby	22,736	1,461	20,000	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41,140	4,820	1,300	400
Stark	33,870	2,375	18,700	1,876	....	....	1,000	300	4,800	400	....	....	73,850	8,010	4,300	1,800
Summit	33,965	2,551	....	....	5,750	380	4,750	624	8,000	3,400	3,050	200	62,015	3,968	850	250
Trumbull	45,282	3,513	9,800	2,675	4,200	305	425	105	....	....	15,275	680	76,503	6,103	2,550	731
Tuscarawas	35,625	4,309	8,200	950	....	....	50	50	....	....	....	....	63,837	3,160	1,800	290
Union	17,205	1,232	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	200	28,775	1,468	550	490
Van Wert	8,428	602	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,200	340	125	106
Vinton	6,035	4,313	....	300	....	....	2,300	180	....	....	....	....	9,555	582	1,000	....
Warren*	38,825	2,894	3,000	250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52,050	5,287	1,700	450
Washington	27,969	2,544	16,500	2,225	....	....	10,400	2,695	22,650	14,350	5,500	1,000	104,885	12,203	1,560	473
Wayne	31,998	2,612	....	....	....	....	7,200	1,700	....	....	1,000	100	60,612	6,826	1,615	285
Williams	11,885	814	800	120	2,800	30	4,000	200	....	....	....	....	6 300	555	....	....
Wood	24,615	1,308	2,000	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,600	1,266	205	95
Wyandotte	22,300	1,502	3,000	300	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23,640	1,850	250	161
Total	2,565,500	412,958	530,915	80,919	112,275	34,615	151,547	55,312	503,450	96,708	278,040	36,779	5,793,654	1,392,258	117,294	38,451

*In part only.

TABLE XXXV.—SCHOOL, CHURCH, COUNTY AND CITY PROPERTY—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CEMETERIES		COUNTY PROPERTY.							
	Churches.	Public, etc	Court House.		Jail.		Infirmary.		Fair Grounds.	
	Value of ground and buildings.	Value of ground and buildings.	Value of buildings.	Value of lot.	Value of buildings.	Value of lot.	Value of buildings.	Value of grounds.	Value of buildings.	Value of grounds.
Adams	$327	$1,020	$4,000	$100	$4,000	$100	......	......	......	......
Allen	458	1,548	5,000	3,500	......	......	$4,000	$2,220	......	......
Ashland	848	2,173	12,000	1,000	5,500	1,000	4,585	3,130	......	......
Ashtabula	100	8,010	8,000	500	2,000	......	......	2,500	420	750
Athens	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Auglaize	1,787	1,190	12,000	500	3,500	180	700	2,000	......	......
Belmont	2,665	980	15,200	200	......	......	1,536	5,964	1,000	1,500
Brown	995	1,455	20,000	2,000	1,500	300	2,000	5,100	2,000	1,000
Butler	365	3,095	25,000	25,000	12,000	1,400	15,000	16,965	......	2,500
Carroll	715	1,196	10,000	300	7,000	100	160	1,890	......	......
Champaign	1,006	3,776	10,000	2,000	600	100	5,000	7,000	......	2,000
Clark	1,610	2,888	2,700	4,000	4,000	3,600	4,200	5,850	2,000	3,800
Clermont	2,246	4,065	3,500	40	1,000	......	5,000	4,800	......	200
Clinton	1,460	880	10,000	2,000	3,000	400	3,400	4,530	......	......
Columbiana	3,462	2,291	8,000	3,200	2,000	400	3,000	8,000	......	......
Coshocton	3,800	2,320	7,000	2,400	1,000	......	1,200	4,944	......	......
Crawford	2,125	1,641	18,000	3,200	9,400	600	......	......	......	......
Cuyahoga	33,872	17,012	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	400
Darke	1,080	1,930	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	6,200	5,220	......	......
Defiance	330	795	10,000	4,000	1,000	......	......	......	......	......
Delaware	982	3,150	......	2,000	3,000	600	8,000	2,016	2,000	2,000
Erie	220	3,700	3,000	......	4,000	1,260	6,000	2,880	1,000	100
Fairfield	2,399	2,638	3,500	2,100	6,000	800	4,100	2,220	400	1,000
Fayette	324	70	2,000	2,000	2,000	......	3,400	3,400	500	1,000
Franklin	13,082	4,055	40,000	7,000	......	......	25,900	12,960	......	2,800
Fulton	250	288	4,000	50	3,000	25	......	......	......	......
Gallia	55	4,200	6,000	1,200	5,000	600	......	......	......	300

Geauga	392	4,682	8,000	600	500		1,200	3,340	510	800
Greene	4,704	7 412	15,000	8,000	3,000	3,800	3,800	4,500	2,000	4,000
Guernsey	2,344	3,498	3,000	1,200	2,000	400	7,500	3,740	150	2,300
Hamilton	270,760	166,990	500,000	190,000	2 500	13,660	2,000	6,700		
Hancock	977	2,830	7,000	7,200	3,000	525				
Hardin	130	1,211	16,000	2,000	4,000	300			50	300
Harrison	1,628	575	1,000	1,000	5,000		4,000	4,220		
Henry	30	345								
Highland	2,560	2,922	24,000		3,000		4,000	10,272		2,500
Hocking	650		9,000	1,000	500	500				1,000
Holmes	1,050	355	15,000	5,000						
Huron	3,655	6,227	6,000	1,000	2,500	400	2,500	2,760		
Jackson	290	1,025	3,000	1,000	800	400				
Jefferson	10,480	6.752	10,000	15,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	4,500		
Knox	7,465	19.536	40,000	1,200	7,000	500	800	3,200		
Lake	280	9,895	4,500	500	4,500	500	8,000	3,500		
Lawrence	50	350	5,000	1,500	2 000	380	4,500	1,300		
Licking	442	8,386	10,000	35,000	1,500	1,000	5,382	2,700		
Logan	392	556	1,000	8,000	400		6,100	4,078		1,039
Lorain	360	6,444	5,000	5,000	2,000	400			200	200
Lucas		3,840	10,000	3,800	2,900	610	1,500	3,200		
Madison	1,150	1,080	40,000	2,500					1,000	425
Mahoning	1,080	2,400	8,000	200	3,000	60	5,000	5,800	180	300
Marion	380	2,882	20,000	5,000	9,500	500	16,000	4 000		
Medina	500	7,964	3,000	200	2,000	175	2,500	2,593		
Meigs	2,100	2,757	5,500	2,600			700	1,778		
Mercer										
Miami	2,503	7,290	40,000	6,600			29,000	12,000	400	1,550
Monroe										
Montgomery		6,746	65,000	35,000	12,000	3,000	11,800	6,560	6,000	5,000
Morgan	1,430	469	14,000	2,000	2,000		10,000	9,000	600	900
Morrow										
Muskingum	3,035	13,190	12,000	2,000	8,000	1,000	10,000	7,000		
Noble	1,730	175	13,000	150		120				
Ottawa										
Paulding	20	135	1 000	150	1,500	100	612	322		
Perry	1,599	125	13,000	800	3,000	200	1,000	4,540		
Pickaway	500	3,461	38,000	2,000						
Pike	381	270	6,000	250	3,500					
Portage	22	6,244	12,000	2,000	14,000		5,200	6,081		
Preble	2,085	1,999	25,000	4,000	3,000		8,000	10,510	400	800
Putnam	155	380	9,000	156	1,800	60				

TABLE XXXV.—SCHOOL, CHURCH, COUNUY AND CITY PROPERTY—Continued.

Counties.	CEMETERIES.		COUNTY PROPERTY.							
	Church.	Public, etc	Court House.		Jail.		Infirmary.		Fair Grounds.	
	Value of grounds and buildings.	Value of grounds and buildings.	Value of building.	Value of lot	Value of building.	Value of lot.	Value of building.	Value of grounds.	Value of buildings.	Value of grounds.
Richland	$7,440	$30,910	$10,000	$500	$980	$400	6,000	$6,400	....	610
Ross	6,165	1,285	100,000	15,000	3,110	710	3,000	11,490	300	700
Sandusky	720	3,224	15,000	500	10,000	1,000	1,500	6,000	500	2,000
Scioto	850	1,950	16,000	1,400	600	1,400	800	2,000	....	....
Seneca	5,845	1.175	10,000	2,000	2,500	200	8,000	6,578	....	....
Shelby	541	5,212	8,000	3,000	3,000	....	....	....	....	....
Stark	6,357	8,928	6,000	1,500	2,000	600	6,600	10,080	800	....
Summit	712	5,817	5,000	800	5,080	150	1,200	5,871	....	....
Trumbull	602	5,625	30,000	10,000	....	700	2,000	7,296	....	2,000
Tuscarawas	1,787	391	8,000	00	1,600	300	3 500	6,016	700	80
Union	....	6,009	3,000	1,000	2,500	500	1,400	1,600	800	1,200
Van Wert	40	702	....	300	....	600	....	400	....	....
Vinton	148	60	10,000	500	3,000	200	....	....	....	....
Warren	1,365	4.692	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Washington	600	8,788	10,000	2,600	6,500	2,500	2,000	4 375	....	....
Wayne	2,071	4,463	2,700	800	1,500	800	11,000	8,280	....	640
Williams	125	1,065	4,000	4,000	150	750	....	....	....	....
Wood	1,347	2,603	8,000	200	2,000	150	....	....	....	....
Wyandotte	805	115	10,000	2,000	3,000	....	....	....	....	600
Total	$441,313	$480 548	$1,523.600	$469,796	$244.340	$53,935	$298 375	$365,535	$23,910	$48,650

TABLE XXXV.—SCHOOL, CHURCH, COUNTY AND CITY PROPERTY—Continued.

COUNTIES.	LITERARY AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.				CITY AND TOWN PROPERTY.						
	Literary.		Benevolent.		Market Houses.		Town Halls.		Engine Houses.		Public Squares and Parks.
	Value of Buildings.	Value of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Lots.	
Adams											
Allen											
Ashland							$5,000	$1,000	$600	$200	
Ashtabula			$650	$40			3,425	850	275		
Athens											
Auglaize						$120	150	50	750	30	$400
Belmont			900	200	$100						
Brown			600		250	600	8,200	2,600			
Butler			2,950	1,200	1,000		500	30	7,500	2,250	
Carroll									200		
Champaign			2,600		5,000	1,000			600		
Clarke					8,000	Hall.			21,070	270	1,000
Clermont			8,265	1,057							1,000
Clinton			900	640			200	50			
Columbiana					450	350	910	140	75	15	100
Coshocton				100							
Crawford			700	300			430		700	100	
Cuyahoga			2,500				1,980	420			
Darke					800	300					
Defiance							250	10			
Delaware			1,000	100					3,000	700	
Erie					1,000		*150	700	3,000		
Fairfield			2,300	130	2,000	3,050	6,250	3,550			†2,200
Fayette											
Franklin	$3,600	$2,000		814	25,000	5,000	850	140	10,100	2,775	25,300
Fulton											
Gallia					10,000	700					
Geauga			300	100			1,080	145			

TABLE XXXV.—SCHOOL, CHURCH, COUNTY AND CITY PROPERTY—Continued.

COUNTIES.	LITERARY AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS				TOWN AND CITY PROPERTY.						
	Literary.		Benevolent.		Market Houses.		Town Halls.		Engine Houses.		Public Squares and Parks.
	Value of Buildings.	Value of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Lots.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Lots.	
Greene	....	....	$400	....	....	....	$1,500	$250	$1,500	$250	....
Guernsey	....	....	6,000	$400	....	....	....	0	....	....	....
Hamilton	$23,500	$20,300	825,240	698,110	$50,000	$204,250	$6,400	210,10.	48,800	48,060	$130,400
Hancock	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,200	200	....
Hardin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	10	....
Harrison	....	....	....	....	1,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
Henry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Highland	....	....	1,650	100	....	....	150	200	1,500	....	....
Hocking	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	....	....	....	....	....
Holmes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Huron	2,000	....	800	20	....	....	2,000	75	400	200	....
Jackson	....	....	....	....	600	200	145	500	....	....	....
Jefferson	....	....	2,000	100	1,200	16,000	300	10	550	1,250	50
Knox	....	....	300	3	....	....	2,100	400	400	....	....
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,990	275	150	150	....
Lawrence	....	....	....	....	500	600	1,500	....	550	250	....
Licking	....	....	500	....	10,000	1,680	800	....	....	....	250
Logan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lorain	....	....	400	100	28	....	1,425	180	500	100	....
Lucas	....	....	6,200	2,450	....	....	600	740	2,500	1,550	300
Madison	....	....	700	....	....	....	1,400	180	....	....	300
Mahoning	....	....	700	10	....	....	50	25	....	....	....
Marion	....	....	....	....	8,800	1,500	175	25	400	....	20
Medina	....	....	500	....	....	....	1,000	210	....	....	250
Meigs	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	15	....	....	....
Mercer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miami	....	....	4,300	600	1,900	1,000	3,640	13,260	....	....	....
Monroe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Montgomery			900	2,500	7,763	6,298	500	100	13,773	2,950	
Morgan			1,700		1,200	200			200		
Morrow											
Muskingum	3,000	600			3,400	3,175			4,775	1,220	
Noble			1,2)	110							
Ottawa											
Paulding											
Perry							190	15			
Pickaway					2,000	500	700	140	600	200	
Pike											
Portage							8,475	380	75		460
Preble			2,500				450	8			550
Putnam											
Richland			575	25	6,000	800			280	150	
Ross			5,000	1,100	3,000	800					
Sandusky									1,000	300	
Scioto					6,000	7,000			3,900	1,700	4,000
Seneca					100	2,000	1,350	55	1,500	700	
Shelby			300		600						50
Stark			3,500	7,400			200	15	1,500	350	
Summit	4,000	400					4,400	135	400	75	3,550
Trumbull			300				5,800	815	800		
Tuscarwas			800	200	150						
Union											
Van Wert				28							100
Vinton							150	3			
Warren	1,800	100	2,400		1,500	100	3,400	40	1,000	50	
Washington	1,900	350			1,000		550	25	250		65
Wayne							570	30	900	425	
Williams									100		400
Wood							450	10			
Wyandot			1,000				650	115			
Totals	$49,800	$23,750	$893,530	$717,927	$159,641	$258,223	$83,450	$228,016	$137,318	$66,580	$170,745

* U. S. Custom House, $40,000—Lot, $1,630.

†State Reform Farm and lands, $27,520. ‡ Not including city works, $225,000, nor wharf property, $425,000, nor U. S. Custom House and Lot, $122,0 00

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